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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LIV.—NO. 59. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WIDOW IN NAME ONLY

"Mrs. M. B. Raymond" Gives Society a Startling Surprise.

WEDS A WESTERN MAN.

Her Proper Cognomen Given as Myrtle B. Hoysington.

ODD PRANK IN KANSAS CITY.

J. Montague Handley Is Deceived by the Woman.

MYSTERIOUS MAID IN THE CASE.

Myrtle B. Hoysington, who Christmas eve was to become Mrs. Alvar Bournique, yesterday became the bride of Thornton Woodbury, a San Francisco clubman.

It was not as Miss Hoysington that Mr. Bournique courted the young beauty, but as Mrs. M. B. Raymond. She is beautiful and witty, and made a favorable impression in South Side society. She said she was a widow, and that was enough—nobody was so impertinent as to insist upon knowing whether divine or civil law had made her wear the weeds. Nevertheless Bournique père developed a fine sense of discrimination in the matter of family alliances, and furnished South Side society circles a day's gossiping by forbidding the marriage. Bournique fils fell in with his father's matrimonial views apparently without protest. And so ended a romance begun at a german.

The fact that Mrs. Raymond had no right to widow's weeds, and in fact to any appellation other than that of Miss Hoysington came to the surface in a peculiar manner. The minister who made her Mrs. Woodbury was the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, assistant rector of Grace Episcopal Church. He recognized in the bride the Mrs. Raymond he had met at several society functions. Instantly there came to his mind the canon of the Episcopal Church that forbids the marriage of divorced people. He called the attention of the couple to it, and there and then Miss Hoysington confessed her name was not Raymond, and that she then stood before the bridal altar for the first time.

Disappears for a Season.

At the time of the Bournique fiasco "Mrs. Raymond," who was accompanied by her mother, disappeared from public view and it was announced that the pair had gone to Kansas City, their former home. They dropped out of public mind and would soon have been wholly forgotten but for yesterday's sensational episode.

Monday afternoon Miss Hoysington engaged a room at the Great Northern. She was accompanied by a maid and registered as "M. B. Raymond, city." She appeared often in different gowns and wore diamonds of large size. Naturally there was considerable curiosity among the hotel people as to who she was.

Yesterday morning a few minutes after 9 o'clock young Woodbury appeared on the scene. Before writing his name on the register he glanced back over a few preceding pages until he caught sight of the name "M. B. Raymond." He then registered the same name, wrote his residence as New York, and asked to be assigned to Room J 14.

"That is already occupied," explained Clerk Garrabrant.

"Yes, I know; there is a lady there," replied the young man. "She's my wife and I told her to reserve a room for me."

The man was shown at once to J 14, and in a few minutes he returned to the office. He asked for a carriage, which was ordered. Miss Hoysington was waiting for him at the ladies' entrance, and as they stepped into the carriage Mr. Woodbury told the driver to drive as quickly as he could to the Lexington Hotel. Miss Hoysington lived there at one time under the name of Mrs. Marie B. Raymond. Woodbury had arranged to meet there the Rev. Ernest M. Stires, and he at once explained his mission. He had already secured the marriage license.

Desires to Be Wedded in Church.

"Suppose I marry you right here," suggested the rector.

"No, we prefer the ceremony to take place in a church," Woodbury replied. "It may be a fad with us, but that is what we want."

The rector entered the carriage and the three were driven to the church. Not until they alighted did the rector recognize the bride. He had been introduced to her when she was known in Chicago as "Mrs. Raymond," and for a moment he hesitated. He explained to them both that the ritual of his church prohibited the marriage of divorced people.

"I guess I know what you mean," said Woodbury, "but that's all right. You needn't worry."

"I'm not worrying," replied the rector. "I am only explaining the rules of our church."

"I think I can explain this satisfactorily to you," Miss Hoysington interrupted, as she turned to the minister. "When you met me I was living in Chicago as Mrs. Raymond. That was my stepfather's name, and I posed as a married woman simply because I thought it would serve me as a protection. As long as people thought me to be married I knew I would be comparatively free from insult. No, I have never been married."

This explanation occurred as the trio were standing on the sidewalk near the carriage. They entered the chapel and there the two were made man and wife.

They then were driven to the hotel again, the bill was settled, and they left on an afternoon train for San Francisco. Where the maid went no one knew. She left the hotel soon after her mistress did in the morning, but did not witness the marriage. It is believed she met the couple by appointment at the depot and accompanied them to California.

Mr. Woodbury instructed the rector to forward his marriage certificate to the University club, San Francisco.

Warned by the Rector.

"I think I did my duty in marrying them," said the rector yesterday afternoon. "I gave them to understand that if they were deceiving me it would react on them and not me. If either had been divorced I told them that this marriage would not be valid. They assured me everything was all right, and I could do nothing but believe they were telling the truth."

The first time that Miss Hoysington became prominent in Chicago was last October. She lived for a time at the Victoria, then at the Richelieu, and finally at the Lexington. At each of these hotels she caused an unusual amount of comment on account of her youth, beauty, and expensive gowns and jewels. She became acquainted with young Mr. Bournique, son of the Twenty-third street dancing master, at a german given at the Chicago Beach Hotel and soon he was a regular caller at the Lexington. In December the young woman took a flat on Indiana avenue, near Thirty-first street, and her engagement to Mr. Bournique was duly announced, in honor of the event the young man's father gave a dinner and the couple received many congratulations. The wedding was set for Christmas eve, but was postponed at the request of the elder Mr. Bournique. He objected to the marriage because, as he said yesterday, he was not convinced the woman was sincere in the affair.

Miss Hoysington suddenly disappeared from the fashionable circles she had frequented and was not heard of until Monday, when she registered at the Great Northern. Where or when she met Woodbury, who is 27 years old, is not known to any of those in Chicago who were acquainted with her.

Woodbury went to San Francisco from Boston four months ago and staid two weeks. He had credentials that gained him admittance to the best clubs.

MISS HOYSINGTON'S QUEER RECORD.

She Basely Deceives a Dramatic Critic at Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Miss Hoysington, who has at last succeeded in inducing a rich young man to lead her to the altar, added a very interesting page to her history here in Kansas city. Here she was known by many as Myrtle Hoysington; by a few as "Mrs. Raymond." She came here late last summer, accompanied by a dark-eyed, dark-haired little woman, who was known as her cousin. They stopped at one of the leading hotels for a time and then rented a flat in a fashionable neighborhood on the East Side, well out.

One of their first acquaintances was J. Montague Handley, dramatic critic, now advance agent for Kemper & Wagenholz's "Young Mrs. Winthrop" company. Miss Hoysington was a beautiful woman, and Handley fell in love with her. They were together quite often in public places, and she attracted considerable attention. Finally Mr. Handley announced to a few intimate friends that they were to be married. Lincoln Wagenholz of the Wagenholz-Kemper stock company, then playing here, was to be his best man.

Early one evening Mr. Handley and Mr. Wagenholz called at the pretty flat, got Miss Hoysington and her cousin, and repaired to the home of a neighboring minister. While standing before this holy man, about to be joined in wedlock to the man she was supposed to love, Miss Hoysington fell to the floor in an apparent faint. Opinions differ as to the genuineness of the swoon, but however that may be the wedding was postponed. Two or three days later the bride to be was sufficiently recovered to set another evening for the ceremony.

When the time came Mr. Handley and a friend again visited the pretty flat. It was dark. Finally it was discovered that Miss Hoysington and her little cousin were gone. Investigation proved that they had taken an evening train for Chicago.

Mr. Handley followed them there: there was a stormy scene and all returned here. A week or two later the two women left again, supposedly for Denver. Nothing was ever heard of Miss Hoysington here until the dispatches from Chicago announced that Alvah Bournique, a well-known young man of that place, had narrowly escaped the matrimonial mesh.

MILLION DOLLAR FIRE IN HALIFAX.

Government Loses Half the Amount—Armour Beef Company's Cars Burnt.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A fire which broke out at the deep water terminus of the Inter-Colonial railway just before noon today soon developed into the most disastrous blaze Halifax has had for many years. The loss will reach $1,000,000. Of this amount the Dominion Government will lose fully half. The government grain elevator and chute, which were destroyed, cost over a quarter of a million. The immigrant and freight sheds are gone, the immense wharves are burned to the water's edge, and the railway tracks, offices, and a dozen cars consumed. In the shed were two steamers' cargoes of goods, those of the Indrani and the Corean, and the remainder of several other cargoes. These were all destroyed. Two hundred tons of these goods were for city merchants whose losses will be probably $250,000. There were 200 tons more destined for Western Canada points, probably $200,000 worth. Fourteen cars of coal, eight cars of potatoes, and one car load of beef were consumed. The Canada Atlantic railway lost $10,000 in cars burned. The Armour Beef company of Chicago lost four cars. The Dominion Government disinfecting apparatus, which cost $15,000, was also burned. In Water street all the wooden buildings from Nos. 150 to 385 were damaged, most of them insured. Many narrow escapes occurred. Several were badly injured. Several vessels escaped by being taken out into the river. How the fire started is a mystery. When it reached the grain elevator there was a terrific explosion, which partly wrecked the building and injured several men. The explosion is supposed to have been from accumulated dust. Nine cars of produce destined for the West Indies were destroyed. A large number of firemen and others were cut off by the fire and only prompt rescue by a steam tug saved their lives. The Armour Beef company of Chicago lost several of their patent cars. U. A. Leaman & Co. owned the meat in the burned Armour refrigerator cars. The wharves and the ruins are still burning.

FOR FREE SPEECH FOR SLATTERY.

Savannah People Believe That Is Now an Important Issue.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—There has been little work in the business portion of Savannah today. It has been a day of continued nervous strain and excitement. One thing only has been talked of, and that the principle of free speech. There has been one general expression of opinion that Slattery should lecture again if he desired if it took the whole military force and half the citizens to protect him.

Mrs. Slattery was booked to lecture at Masonic Temple this afternoon. This morning Slattery applied to the Mayor for police protection to and from the hall. At 1 o'clock this afternoon, under the escort of the police, they were taken to Masonic Hall. Prior to this the managers of the Men's Hebrew Association had notified Slattery they would refuse to allow the use of the hall, as his language incited to riot and endangered the lives and property of citizens. After Slattery had waited an hour for a lawyer he and his wife went back to the hotel escorted by the police. When the Pulaski House was reached it was almost impossible to see the hotel for the people who had congregated. The Masonic Hall would have been unable to have held the women if it had been opened. Finding the hall locked many came down to the Pulaski House. There Mrs. Slattery held a reception. Hundreds called on her. Some tendered her the use of their parlors at home to lecture in. Slattery is making arrangements to lecture at Odd-Fellows' Hall tomorrow night. The entire police force will be on hand and some of the military companies probably will be held in readiness at their armories.

At 3 o'clock this morning a telephone message was sent to the police barracks saying a crowd had collected in the lane in the rear of the Masonic Temple and they threatened to burn the hall. The police found burned matches all about the place, but no fire had been lighted. Eight policemen were injured last night, several members of the military, and some who were in the crowd, but none were hurt badly.

Augusta Victoria at Athens.

ATHENS, Feb. 27.—The American liner Augusta Victoria, with the American excursion party on board, has arrived here from Smyrna.

BROTH ON THE FIRE.

DOSE FOR THE PULLMAN COMPANY IN PREPARATION.

Bitter Talk Indulged In by Members of the Legislature—Primrose Path of Former Years Now Strewn with Thorns—Bills in Committee Up to the Present Time and What They Propose to Do—Gov. Altgeld May Send In a Special Message.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The troubles of the Pullman Palace Car company are about to begin.

All through the campaign prospective members of the Legislature, in the discussion of odds and ends of unwritten history, would murmur:

"Won't Pullman get scorched this winter."

This seemed to be the sentiment of about all the hold-over Senators and of the members of the Legislature who were reasonably certain of election, and therefore entitled to have ideas as to what they would or would not do when they got to Springfield. Some even went to the length of saying that the great Chicago strike could have been averted and checked, even after it had run four or five days, had Mr. Pullman for a single instant entertained the idea of arbitration or compromise with his late employés. The legislators said lives would have been saved had Mr. Pullman shown a little leniency, if not to say diplomacy.

Countrymen Are Grumbling.

This feeling has engendered a vast deal of bitterness toward the corporation. Hitherto its paths have been rather pleasant in Springfield. It has been subjected to an investigation or two, but it has escaped adverse legislation without being, as men of the world would say, "Made a mark." Now some of the countrymen are disposed to grumble over a couple of hundred thousand dollars or such a matter which is being appropriated here in an emergency bill to pay the expenses of the State troops during the strike. They say this expenditure would not have been necessary had Mr. Pullman even expressed a desire to do the fair thing.

Gov. Altgeld in his message to the Legislature made a clear, bold statement as to what should be the course of legislation relative to sleeping car charges, and here it is:

During the last twenty years, the prices of all commodities, as well as the carrying charges of railroads, have been reduced from 30 to 60 per cent, but our people still have to pay the old extortionate rates for sleeping car service, which has become a necessity of modern travel just as much as railroads are. The travel in sleeping cars has increased so enormously that this fact alone, aside from the general fall in prices and carrying charges, long ago called for a large reduction in sleeping car rates. The people of this great State should long ago have been protected against this extortion and I recommend legislation on this subject and the establishing of rates that shall be just to both the carrier and the public.

Bills in the House.

There are three bills in the House on the subject. The first was introduced by Mr. Ellsworth Feb. 6, and makes a maximum rate of $1 a berth, $2 a section, or $3 a stateroom for any time not exceeding twenty-four hours. Mr. Stickney the next day introduced a bill on the same topic in the exact verbiage of that prepared by Mr. Ellsworth.

Feb. 13 Mr. Condo introduced a measure which hits the Pullman company in every vulnerable point. It requires the company to carry safes in its cars for the safe-keeping of money and valuables of passengers. It prescribes a rate of half a cent a mile for the use of lower berths and one-third of one cent a mile for the use of upper berths. One-half of one cent per mile is prescribed as a tariff for the use of a seat in a chair car. Sleeping car attendants are prohibited from soliciting fees from passengers. The sixth section of the bill prohibits companies from dropping or lowering the upper berth when the lower berth is occupied unless the upper berth so lowered shall be actually required and used by a passenger or passengers as a berth in which to sleep. Penalties are provided for the infraction of the bill.

These bills were referred to the House Committee on Corporations, where they sleep the sleep of the righteous. The committee is composed of:

Murlock, Chairman; Hawley, Thiemann, Johnson of Pulaski, Lowenthal, Gibson, Cavanagh, Selby, Kent, Stickney, Busse, McCarthy, Ellsworth, Challacombe, Shanahan, Walleck, Jones of Cook, Cody, Farrell, Glade, Lyman, Jones of Green, Barnes, Novak, Mahoney, and Curley.

Only One in the Senate so Far.

At least a dozen bills relative to sleeping car rates are ready to be introduced in the Senate, but up to this time a single one has made its appearance. It came from Mr. Green Feb. 11, and amends Sec. 11 of the act to prevent unjust discrimination, etc., by including in the provisions thereof companies operating sleeping and dining cars. In other words, it gives the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners the right by law to fix rates for the occupancy of berths, sections, drawing-room, or seats in sleeping or parlor cars.

The Senate Committee on Judiciary has not taken any action on this bill. It is composed of:

Berry, Chairman; Humphrey, Crawford, Littler, Chapman, Coon, Campbell, (Daniel A.), Anthony, Kingsbury, Mussett, Herb, Evans, Fisher, Hunt, Munroe, Leeper, Wells, Barnes, McKinley, Neihaus, Green, Johnson, Craig, Campbell (James R.), and Higbee.

So much for the status of legislation and the reasons which led up to it. Gentlemen possessing Gov. Altgeld's confidence remark that the Chief Executive of the State is fearful the Legislature may adjourn without acting in accordance with the tenor of his message. He has talked the matter over with numerous members of the House and Senate and has wanted to know if a bill which would inure to the benefit of the traveling public was prepared and introduced it would be guaranteed a vote on the floor of the House and Senate. As the days roll by he is becoming a little more restive, and it is an open secret here that the Legislature may not be surprised any morning to receive from the Chief Executive a message calculated to bring the matter to an issue.

POLICEMAN FAINTS WHEN DISMISSED

Julius Horstman Has Seven Small Children and Loses His Job.

Probably no one of the policemen dropped from the force as a result of the recent examination took his dismissal more to heart than did Julius Horstman, a substitute patrolman connected with the Maxwell Station. When the news reached Horstman that he was on the list of dismissals he fainted, and it was two hours before he was restored to consciousness. The list of policemen who were affected by the order and who were connected with the Maxwell Street Station was read by Capt. Barcal Tuesday night at roll-call. Horstman was standing in the line of patrolmen drawn up before the Captain in the squad room. When his name was read he dropped to the floor as if shot and lay unconscious at the feet of his comrades. He was taken up-stairs and placed upon a bed and the men worked over him for two hours. Several times they despaired of reviving him, but finally succeeded, and then conveyed him to his home. His case has excited much sympathy among the men at the station, as Horstman bears an excellent reputation with his comrades and superiors. He has a wife and seven small children. He joined the force as a substitute patrolman during the strike last summer and did efficient work at that time.

MANY LIVES LOST IN AN EXPLOSION

Gas Lets Go in a New Mexico Mine—Twenty-five Bodies Recovered.

CERRILLOS, N. M., Feb. 27.—White Ash Coal Mine, three miles from Cerrillos, was the scene of a terrible explosion a little before noon today. Thirty-five men were working in four levels when the disaster occurred. Eleven of them have so far been rescued, all in a dying condition. Up to 10 p. m. twenty-five bodies have been taken out horribly burned and mutilated and difficult of identification. One of the rescued, John Stupes, says that he heard the explosion and himself and five comrades started for the main slope, but could not get out, and retreated back into the mine to a pool of water where they immersed themselves, and, by agitating the water, managed to get air enough to live on for the four hours of their confinement, but when the rescuing party reached them they were in the last stages of asphyxiation.

The scenes of the identification of the wounded and dead were heartrending. The miners are all married men. When the news of the disaster spread, wives and children hurried from Waldo and Madrid. Not until evening, owing to the smoke, dust, and noxious vapors that filled every approach to the workings, could any progress be made toward effecting a rescue and the efforts were cruelly rewarded, for up to 7 o'clock but one miner had been reached. His dead body was found near the entrance. Three hours later the rescuers succeeded in reaching the left fourth level and the dead bodies of several men were brought out.

The sight about the mine was heartrending in the extreme. Frantic wives, many of them carrying babies in their arms, having children clinging to their skirts or to them, stood at the entrance of the mine for hours amid tears and prayers watching and waiting, while hundreds of men vainly struggled to gain entrance further into the mine. So dense was the smoke at one time during the afternoon that many thought the mine had taken fire. Up to 5 o'clock the gas continued to pour forth from the single opening in the mine in such volume as to make the progress of the rescuers very difficult, but an hour later the noxious vapors cleared away and the work of recovering the dead bodies began to prove more successful.

Later in the evening eleven dying miners were discovered in a bunch. They were probably overcome in an effort to escape. Many heroic scenes have been witnessed during the afternoon and at night a grewsome spectacle is presented. Many camp fires dot the scene and the anguish of the women and children hovering about them hoping for the best and urging the men on in their endeavors to reach the entombed, while others are clinging to their dead or ministering to those brought out alive, present a picture of human anguish. It is thought the explosion was caused by the miners breaking through into some abandoned working, thus liberating the gas that had accumulated. The mine was worked through a single incline shaft extending 3,000 feet in at an incline of thirty degrees, and seems to have been defective as respects ventilation. The mouth of the shaft is the sole means of egress.

Nobody seems to know just how many men went into the mine this morning. Ordinarily 150 men are employed, but this being Wednesday it is said scarcely half the usual quota of men were at work. Representative Laeden, lately employed there, says tonight he is confident that not less than eighty-five men must have been in the workings at the time of the explosion. Those known to be dead are:

J. E. Donahue, pit boss,	John Rock, trapper boy.
Sam Hardest, miner,	—— Kilingsworth.
Ror Phillips,	William Jones,
Sam James,	W. T. McCart,
Tom Whitely,	John Sweeny,
John Earthorne,	Tom Holliday,
Jules Nesirant, father,	Henry Nesirant, son,
Angelo Buffati,	John Nesirant, son,
Emil Homet,	Ricard Dero,
August Leplat,	George Spalte,
Henry Harben,	—— Desumitis.

THEIR PRANK EARNS SUSPENSION.

University of Illinois Faculty Action on the Kidnaping of Reinhardt.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Suspension from the University of Illinois for the remainder of the school year was the sentence passed on nine young men who participated in the kidnaping of Freshman President Reinhardt last Saturday. Although a large number of students and residents looked on the kidnaping affair as a big college joke and thought the matter might be passed over the Deans of the faculty and many of the warmest friends of the university saw it in a different light and thought the "prank" too flagrant to be dropped. Following are the names of the students suspended: Frank Orville Smith, Ashton, Ill.; Thomas B. Beadle, Kewanee, Ill.; Fred Clarkson Beem, Ottawa, Ill.; Manly Earl Chester, Champaign, Ill.; Harry Boyd Errett, Kewanee, Ill.; Leroy F. Hamilton, Kewanee, Ill.; William Henry Kiler, Urbana, Ill.; Charles Denton Terry, Kewanee, Ill.; Forest M. Lowes, Geneseo, Ill.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The council of the State University today suspended thirteen students for periods ranging from six weeks to three months for participating in some class enthusiasm in which damage was done to the library building by breaking a window pane and cutting an electric wire. Those suspended are among the best students in class standing and morals. According to the college customs they attempted to disturb the annual senior party. The damage did not exceed $1. The students threaten to bring legal action to recover their places.

DIAMONDS IN A CARTRIDGE SHELL.

St. Louis Sportsman's Unique Experience While Hunting in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Ben Westhus, a carpet merchant at No. 2001 South Broadway, is a sportsman, and has frequently visited the Arkansas game fields. The last time he was down there he carried a number of shells which he claims were given to him by Julius Seminsky, a jeweler of No. 1711 Gratiot street. He tried to use one of Seminsky's shells, but it would not discharge. He tossed it away, and a young man named Bud Cummings who acted as a guide picked up the shell. After the hunt Westhus returned to his home and recently received a letter from Cummings, saying that the shell which would not discharge contained a pair of diamond earrings valued at $300. Westhus referred the matter to the police. Seminsky was consulted and he said at once the earrings belonged to his wife. Why he had put them in the shell he would not say. O. R. Cummings, father of the boy, refuses to give up the earrings unless they are identified and a reward paid for them.

DEATH OF F. J. MIEHLE IN PARIS.

One of a Knockabout Comedian Team Which Has Toured the World.

Frank J. Miehle, a native of Chicago, 31 years old, died in Paris Feb. 26. He was one of a team of knockabout comedians known to theatrical people as the Healey Bros. or the "Hottentots." In their professional capacity the brothers have been twice round the world doing a pantomime blackface act which did not depend for appreciation upon the language understood by their audience. The Healey Bros. appeared in Chicago last in a performance of "Africa." They left America in July last and have since been playing in Italy and Austria. The cablegram announcing the death of Mr. Miehle did not state cause of death. The body will be brought to Chicago and the funeral will be held from the residence of John Miehle Jr., No. 493 Dearborn avenue.

STOP TO TAKE A THIEF

POLICEMAN'S FUNERAL DELAYED BY THE CATCHING OF LUCAS.

The Negro, Frightened by the Appearance of a Regiment of Blue Coats, Who Deserted Their Carriages to Capture Him, Is an Easy Prisoner—A Little Jeweler's Clerk Had Him at Bay in Monroe Street, Where He Was Chased After a Robbery—Carriage Is Used as a Patrol.

Before "Port" Lucas, a colored crook, does another job of robbery he will be careful to assure himself that the funeral procession of a police officer is not passing in the immediate vicinity. Failure to observe this precaution yesterday cost Lucas his liberty.

He had robbed a jewelry store and was getting away under a heavy fire of pistol shots and a close pursuit. He had just turned to face his pursuer when a long funeral procession crept round the corner of Center avenue and Monroe street. The jeweler, a bald and bareheaded man, was waving a big revolver. A man stuck his head out of the window of one of the mourners' carriages and saw it. He stopped his carriage and that stopped the procession. Out of the door he leaped and three other big fellows followed him. They were all in full uniform. Out of other carriages came other policemen until there were enough on the ground to have captured the Cook gang of bandits. "Pout" Lucas was frightened half to death and B. H. Conner, the jeweler's clerk, could hardly believe his eyes. But Sergt. Lynch explained matters and, putting the prisoner in one of the funeral carriages with Cooney and McCarten, sent him back to be locked up in the Maxwell Street Station.

Meanwhile the entire procession was stopped and the mourners in the carriages were thrown into considerable excitement. They saw the officers leaping from the carriages and rushing to where they could see an excited man brandishing a revolver in a negro's face. Most of them concluded it was a case of highway robbery, and some of the women apparently made up their minds they would be robbed next. It was twenty minutes before quiet was restored and the cortege was allowed to proceed on its way to the burying ground.

Lucas and his companion had gone into Williams' place and asked to see some rings. In drawing out a $5 bill to pay for the same, Conner says while his face was turned to the other man Lucas began to substitute brass rings for gold ones in a tray. Mr. Williams happened to see the transaction and called to him to stop, whereupon the men ran out. Conner followed with a revolver and chased them into an alley, where he fired two shots after them. When they reached Monroe street he succeeded in bringing Lucas to bay, while the other escaped.

The same men are reported as trying to play the same trick upon A. H. Vivian, clerk for Edward Kirchberg at No. 244 West Madison street. Vivian immediately discovered it, however, and ordered them out. The police have a good description of the other man. When Lucas was searched at the station several brass rings were found in his possession and four gold rings, which had been taken from Williams' store.

EVANSTON AVENUE PEOPLE TIRED.

They Intend to Force a Connection with the Cable Line.

The Evanston avenue property-owners have made up their minds that if they cannot force the North Chicago Street railroad company to run the Evanston avenue cars to the limits barn, where the cable stops, they will force Mr. Yerkes to extend the cable line to Diversey street, where the Evanston cars stop. Now the patrons of the Evanston avenue line have to walk from the barn to Diversey street to make the transfer, and they do not like it. It is asserted Mr. Yerkes desires to punish the Evanston avenue property-owners because they refused to allow the trolley system on their street. Monday night Ald. Chapman introduced an order in the Council directing the Corporation Counsel to institute proceedings to compel the railroad company to extend and operate its cable line to Diversey street, as its franchise provides. If this fails R. S. Elder, Gus Newton, and others who own property, it is said, will mandamus the railroad company to compel it to run the Evanston avenue cars to the barn. Corporation Counsel Palmer said yesterday he had not looked into the question and until he had done so did not want to discuss the matter.

HYAMS TWINS PUT ON THEIR TRIAL.

Noted New York Lawyer Not Permitted to Assist the Defense.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 27.—The preliminary trial of the twin brothers, Harry P. Hyams and Dallas T. Hyams, charged with the murder of William C. Wells for the alleged purpose of obtaining $35,000 insurance money on Wells' life, began here today. Francis Wellman, the eminent criminal lawyer of New York, appeared to assist in the defense, but Magistrate Denison, who presided, declined to allow Mr. Wellman to plead the case on the ground that it would be establishing a dangerous precedent. Mr. Wellman, however, will work up the prisoners' case from the outside. Nothing of startling import was brought out in today's evidence.

Woman Arrested for Stealing Vases.

Nellie O'Brien was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing two vases valued at $100 from the store of G. A. Fleisher & Co., No. 267 Wabash avenue. At the store a clock worth $60 was also said to be missing.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEB. 28, 1895.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair; south winds.*

INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

Pages.

1 A Wedding That Will Surprise Society.
Trouble for Pullman at Springfield.
Police Leave Carriages to Take a Thief.
Light on the Council Jobbery.

2 Heavy Losses Through Fires.
Postmaster-General Bissell Resigns.
New Clews in the Holzhueter Murder.

3 The Treasury Note Rider Withdrawn.
Uncle Sam Fighting a French Claim.
Wants Divorce for a Wife's Opinions.
Death of George D. Boyden.

4 Latest Wheat Boom Bursts.

SHE WILL WIPE THEM OUT OF PUBLIC LIFE.

ANOTHER TEXAS TRAIN ROBBERY.

Passenger Train Is Held Up Five Miles North of Dallas.

DALLAS, Tex., Feb. 27.—Tonight at 8 o'clock the north-bound Houston and Texas Central train as it stopped at the intersection of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, five miles north of here, was held-up by seven highwaymen, who covered the engineer with six-shooters.

Then they forced a porter to uncouple the train from the engine, baggage and express cars. Three of the robbers then stepped into the cab and forced the engineer to pull a distance of half a mile. Here they compelled Express Messenger A. H. Harris of Wells-Fargo to open his door and safe and tear open packages. There was no money, but the robbers took the express messenger's pistol.

Then they shot away the headlight and ordered the engineer to back his train. In doing so the engine collided with the rest of the train, wrecking the bumpers but not injuring any of the passengers.

The Sheriff is out with bloodhounds trying to run down the robbers.

MARSHAL KILLED IN A HOT FIGHT.

Detectives Surround Train-Robbers' Gang and Make a Bold Stand.

CHECOTAH, I. T., Feb. 27.—Detective Farmer, Deputies Williams and Brittain of Fort Worth, Tex.; Deputy James Nakedhead of Muskogee, and Deputies McCaughan and Hosey with a posse surrounded a house at Brush Hill, occupied by Ben Hughes and Jeff Southerd, who are wanted for the Jordan, Tex., train robbery. In the fight Nakedhead, a Cherokee officer, was killed, and Ben Hughes captured. After being shot through the arm, Southerd, who is supposed to be Silvers, escaped. Sam Baker was also arrested at his home, and will probably prove an alibi. Detective Farmer has followed Hughes and his gang of four for months. Nakedhead, who was an Indian policeman and Deputy Marshal, was fearless.

STOP HIS HORSE AND ROB HIM.

N. W. Pearson Forced to Give Up $204 to Footpads on the West Side.

N. W. Pearson, a contractor and builder living at No. 1079 North Halsted street, was held up and robbed of $204 last night at 8 o'clock near May street and Carroll avenue. Mr. Pearson was on his way home in his buggy. At the corner mentioned two men seized his horse by the bridle. One of them shoved a pistol in front of his face and ordered him to climb out. The highwaymen took his money. A silver watch was contemptuously returned. The robbers then compelled him to get back into the buggy and drive down the street. They disappeared in the darkness. Pearson reported his loss at the West Chicago Avenue Station.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Mexican man of war La Libertad, which it was feared had been lost in the Gulf of Mexico, arrived off Fort Eads, La.

At Fort Smith, Ark., the jury returned a verdict against "Cherokee Bill" of guilty of murder. He received the verdict with a contemptuous laugh.

The report is current that the famous Shaker settlement at New Lebanon, Columbia County, N. Y., is to be abandoned and the community removed to Florida.

Col. Wallace A. Downs, Secretary and Treasurer of Edwin Gould's Continental Match company, is in Little Rock, Ark., for the purpose of selecting a site for a match factory.

News of the Financial Centers.
Affairs in the Insurance World.

5 Final Plans for Gould Wedding.
In Society and at the Theaters.
Lake View People Fight Ferris Wheel.
Warrants for Taylor's Attorneys.

7 American Vessel Is Shelled.
Cuba Has Civil War on Hand.
Hayward Trial at Minneapolis.

8 Chicago Lawn's Bad Transportation.
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School Board President Makes Explanation.

9 Problems in Passenger Traffic.
Initiated into the Hoo-Hoo Order.
Ramsey Estate Creditors Dissatisfied.

11 College Athletes Hard at Work.
Pfeffer Not Yet Reinstated.
Republicans in a Deadlock at Galva.

12 Republicans to Push Appropriation Bills.
Romeo Is Badly Rattled.

LAST EDITION.

LIGHT ON THE DEAL

H. J. Hanford Interested in the Blanket Ordinance.

WHAT THE JOB MEANS.

Harrison Construction Company Backs the Scheme.

ADMITTED BY THE MANAGER

Harrison Telephone People Denounce the Aldermen.

ALTGELD DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE

H. J. Hanford, the General Manager of the Harrison Construction company, said yesterday his company was interested in the Cosmopolitan Electric company, which was so highly favored by the Council Monday night as to receive a franchise of blanket provisions. He even said the company he represents is also interested in the Ogden Gas company, which also fared well at the hands of the Aldermen Monday night, and the Commercial Heat and Power company, which did not get an ordinance because some of the Aldermen in the combination lost their nerve.

John W. Lanehart, Gov. Altgeld's brother-in-law and law partner, who organized the Ogden Gas company, denied positively that the Harrison company or any of its officers had any interest whatever in the Ogden Gas company. He still refused to disclose the names of the men back of the company. Albert H. Tyrrell, attorney for the Cosmopolitan Electric, smiled when asked about the connection of the Harrison Telephone Construction company with his concern, but refused to admit or deny the statement.

The story went the rounds of financial circles and the City Hall that the Harrison company was back of the Cosmopolitan Electric company. The rumor was the cause of much gossip and was generally believed. The statements made at the office of the company in the Chamber of Commerce Building tended to confirm the report. There is good reason to believe, however, that the extent of the interest of the Harrison Telephone Construction company in the Cosmopolitan Electric or Ogden Gas is a strong desire to get their franchises. There are a lot of capitalists about town who entertain similar desires.

Forree's Different Story.

C. M. Forree, Vice-President of the Harrison International Telephone company talked in a different strain than Mr. Hanford. He denied at the Grand Pacific last night any knowledge of the Cosmopolitan Electric company. He denounced in strong terms the action of the City Council in granting such a franchise without investigation.

"Our Kansas City Council," he added, "sometimes does queer things, but it has not reduced the business to such a system as in Chicago. I presume our Chicago company will seek to get some advantage out of the Cosmopolitan franchise if possible, but of that I am not fully informed."

The directors of the Harrison International company have been called to meet here Saturday. It is not unlikely that the meeting has an important connection with the Council's action Monday night, although this was also denied by Mr. Forree.

E. G. Leszynsky, President of the International Telephone Construction company, one of the offshoots of the Harrison International Telephone company, has been anxious to get a franchise for some time. Mr. Leszynsky is also the State manager of the Harrison International Telephone company, and, it is said, owns the right of the patent in Illinois and Indiana. He left for New York Tuesday evening. While Mr. Leszynsky has not gone so far as to have an ordinance for a franchise for his company introduced in the Council, it is understood he has felt the temperament of the Aldermen.

The officials of the gas companies were first to suspect the Harrison company as being interested. There is every indication that gas people were as much surprised as any one at the passage of the Ogden gas ordinance. These officials have had in times past pretty good information as to what was going on in the Council, but they were not in the confidence of the people who were behind this latest gas ordinance.

Vigorous Work Done.

They began some vigorous work, however, as soon as they learned what was on foot to discover who were behind the scheme. Their investigations all pointed in one direction, and by early yesterday morning they were convinced that what is known as the "Harrison telephone crowd" had gone into partnership with a few choice leaders in the City Council and were behind both the gas ordinance and the electric ordinance.

"We went to looking up the situation with a great deal of care," said an official of one of the gas companies yesterday, "as soon as we learned what had been done. We were in almost as much ignorance as the public regarding the real situation. It had been intimated to us several days ago that an ordinance would be passed, but we did not learn until this morning who was behind this deal. We have looked into it pretty carefully now and I do not think there is any chance of my being mistaken when I

Cosmopolitan company. As to the Ogden company, I have heard a little gossip, not of a reliable nature, however. I have no means of knowing who is back of it."

THE TRIBUNE'S correspondent at Springfield called on Gov. Altgeld yesterday afternoon and asked him what, if anything, he knew about the incorporation of the Ogden Gas company. He answered:

"I know absolutely nothing."

He was told that of the incorporators of the company F. D. P. Snelling was the agent of the Unity Building, Carter J. Ford was the Treasurer, Charles A. Lock is the Superintendent, and Robert E. McCabe was a brother-in-l w of John W. Lanehart. The Governor said:

"I don't know anything about it. I should judge from what you tell me that Lanehart, as an attorney, has been getting out articles of incorporation for some company. That is the way it seems to me. He has a right to do anything of that sort that comes to him, because he is an attorney and such work is part of an attorney's business."

"Have you any interest direct or indirect in the Ogden Gas company?"

"I have none, near or remote, of any description."

List of the Aldermen.

Here are the Aldermen who put the two ordinances through and the business—other than that of Councilman—in which they are engaged:

Ward.	Alderman.	Occupation.
1.	Louis J. Epstean	No occupation.
	John J. Coughlin	Bath-house.
2.	Martin Best	No business.
3.	Eli Smith	Real estate.
5.	P. J. Wall	Roofer.
	David Deist	Agent.
6.	Thomas Read	Saloon.
	Charles Martin	Saloon.
7.	W. J. O'Neill	Real estate.
	J. A. Cooke	Solicitor.
8.	Martin Morrison	Saloon.
	Frank Slepicka	Saloon.
9.	Frederick Rohde	Saloon.
10.	John F. Dorman	Genl's. fur'g g'ds
	F. C. Engel	Grocer.
13.	Martin Knowles	Printer.
14.	William L. Kamering	Real estate.
	James Keats	Saloonkeeper.
15.	Joseph Lammers	Saloonkeeper.
16.	John Scherman	Insurance.
17.	Stephen M. Gosselin	Real estate.
	Maurice M. O'Connor	Salesman.
18.	John J. Brennan	Saloon.
19.	John Powers	Saloon.
20.	Otto Rage	Brickmaker.
	C. B. Ehlert	Real estate.
21.	John McGillen	Contractor.
22.	Edward Muelhoefer	Undertaker.
	Henry C. Scheadorf	Candy peddler.
23.	W. J. Kelly	Saloonkeeper.
	J. A. Larson	Carpenter.
24.	T. C. Peck	Milkman.
	T. H. Currier	Hotelkeeper.
25.	H. Kleinecke	Contractor.
26.	John Bigane	Not in directory.
29.	Robert Mulcahy	Clerk Co. Bldg.
30.	Walter Merchant	Capitalist.
34.	Oliver L. Chadwick	Real estate.

They Are Not Paid Yet.

It was fairly well established yesterday that the Aldermen in the combine have not been paid for their votes, and will not be for several days. If, as has been asserted, the ordinance is owned by the leaders of the combination it is not likely they will get paid until negotiations have been closed and the money obtained for the franchise. It is said that business has not been good in the Council recently and that the combination would willingly consent to put the three measures through for $50,000. Of course this price might be shaded to the leaders of the combine, but it is doubtful if the small fry knew when they voted for the measures who owned them, or will ever learn for that matter. As a rule, only a few men in the combination know who is back of an ordinance of this character. When they ask they are generally told it is none of their business; that they should be satisfied if they get their money. The winter has been long and severe, and times have been hard, and the lot of even an Alderman has not been a bed of roses if reports are true. Several franchises recently voted by the Council have not been paid for. At least if the money has been placed it is still in the hands of the go-betweens or the Aldermen selected to distribute it. There are few Aldermen who have confidence in their colleagues, and still less in a man selected to hold the money in escrow. A go-between recently took a trip across the ocean and there has been a lack of confidence ever since. No explanation is offered as to why the money to be paid for ordinances passed two and three weeks ago has not been forthcoming. The Aldermen, it is understood, are anxious to see the color of this money.

Cliques Own Them.

There is still strong reason to believe that the franchises are owned by a Council clique. This grant may take in several men outside of the Council, but there is absolutely no reason to doubt that the same persons are back of all the companies. The same man obtained the incorporating certificates for each of the trio at Springfield Saturday.

The new management of the Chicago gas companies is looked upon as a legitimate field to work and there is reason to believe the Ogden company is after this capital. Others insinuate that the Ogden company is supported by the minority people in the gas companies.

The Harrison International Telephone company is the parent organization of the Harrison companies. It was organized some years ago with an authorized capital stock of $80,000,000. The directors of the company decided subsequently they could worry along with a capital of $40,000,000. The parent company owns all the Harrison patents, both in this country and abroad. Its source of revenue arises from the sale of State rights, telephones, and a royalty on all instruments used. From the parent company the next step is the organization of the Harrison International Construction company, which purchases from the parent company the right to operate in certain territory. The construction company next farms out the right to local companies to operate exchanges, charging a royalty on each instrument in use.

A local company to operate in Chicago and Cook County was incorporated July 28, 1894, with an authorized capital of $4,000,000. Its title is the Chicago Harrison Telephone company. The Harrison company operates an autoamtic exchange, which disposes of "Hello" girls. The local company didn't know how it was going to operate in Chicago, but hinted at possible combinations.

From the "Times."

The Chicago *Times* (Dem.), had the following to say editorially yesterday morning:

"Mayor Hopkins will, of course, veto the two franchise ordinances which were rushed through the Council with such precipitation Monday night. His well known convictions on the question of granting public liabis to private parties without adequate compensation will naturally impel him to take such a course. The character of the two ordinances, and, even more, the methods by which they were passed, demand the drastic opposition of the Mayor.

"There is no honest purpose in those ordinances. They were passed by suspicious methods and can only be regarded with suspicion. Nobody of recognized worth appears as a member of the beneficiary corporations. The Council, by sudden action, the Mayor being unfortunately absent from the chair, nicely gathered together a few million dollars' worth of public privileges, put them in two bundles, and delivered them over to a gang of unknown individuals. The Mayor can interpose to prevent the delivery of the stolen goods and must do so.

"On the verge of his retirement from office—for he has strenuously refused to accept a renomination—Mayor Hopkins should be fully awake to the importance of his action upon these twin ordinances of thievery. He enjoys the reputation of having always made forceful opposition to the franchise grabbers in the Council. He has stood for the people against the corporations seeking valuable privileges at public expense. Not during his whole term have there come up for his consideration as Mayor two more execrable and indefensible affairs to alienate public rights for private profit than these twain. If he let them pass unchallenged, if he temporize with boodlers by suggesting amendments to the ordinances—if he do anything, in short, save to flatly and forcibly disapprove both measures as being either a surrender of valuable public rights without due consideration or a blackmail scheme intended for blackmailing purposes, he will sacrifice whatever reputation he now has for vigilant conservatism of the people's rights.

"The Mayor will doubtless recognize how vital to immediate Democratic success and his own future political prospects is this issue. The one course for him to adopt is to veto both ordinances unqualifiedly and unreservedly."

Ald. Madden's Opinion.

Ald. Madden said he had not read either of the two ordinances and knew nothing about their merits.

"As to whether they are good or bad measures," he continued, "I could not, without first reading them, undertake to say. But I strongly disapprove the hasty manner in which they were railroaded through the Council, before any one could get a chance to look into and ascertain something about them. I have always taken the position that every ordinance should be referred to a committee for consideration and investigation."

When Mr. Madden was asked how he happened to be absent Monday night he answered:

"I was down at our quarries at Lemont."

"My bicycle measure was an angel in disguise," Ald. Ballard said, "as compared to the schemes contemplated in these two ordinances. I know nothing as to who the men behind them are, but it is my opinion that the gas ordinance belongs to a clique of Aldermen and is for sale. I may be wrong, but it looks to me as if some of the boys are interested. What surprised me most was that any such ordinance could get the support of enough Aldermen, who know absolutely nothing about their merits, to push them blindly through the Council."

The big men of the Harrison company could not be reached by wire last night. Steve Elkins was not in Philadelphia, Pat Egan was somewhere in Rochester, N. Y., and Leszynsky could not be found in New York.

CIVIC FEDERATION ON THE WARPATH.

Political Committee Demands Better Men as Aldermen.

The Political committee of the Civic Federation held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and finally agreed to call a mass-meeting of the citizens of Chicago at 3 o'clock next Sunday afternoon to express the indignation of the people at the recent conduct of the City Council, and to concert measures for the election of better Aldermen in April. Neither the place of meeting nor the speakers have yet been selected. The meeting will be held in either Central Music Hall or the Auditorium. A Committee on Speakers was appointed as follows: L. C. Collins, Slason Thompson, John W. Els, and J. J. McGrath.

The committee also agreed on the following circular address:

To the Political Committees of the Ward Organizations of the Civic Federation: The action of the Republican ward machine as evidenced in certain of the Aldermanic nominations so far made shows conclusively that the managers thereof have in mind their own political fortunes alone. Regard for the higher interests of the people, respect for the sentiments of the great body of citizen voters they do not possess. Relying upon the power of the organization they control and conscious of the difficulty of forming new avenues for the expression of the public will, they take the people captive to their own purposes, and use the power they possess to fasten more firmly the fetters of our servitude. Of the truth of this statement every intelligent citizen is fully aware. It need not be extended nor further demonstrated. What is thus affirmed of the Republican party machinery there is little reason to doubt will be in the near future equally true of the methods of the Democratic ward organizations.

Is this wretched subversion of the principles of free government to continue? Is there no power in the people for a successful revolt? It is an answer to this question that the Civic Federation proposes to evoke. Neutral as to party affiliations, it raises the standard for pure government and honest administration of public service.

The abuses of party nominating methods find their clearest expression in the wards. It is in the wards at this time that the citizen can most effectively protest and strike the blow for freedom from gang rule. It is fair to presume that in every ward there is enough of civic pride and patriotic fervor to unite citizens irrespective of party, if needful, to accomplish the desired end.

The joint Committee on Political Action of the Civic Federation therefore urges upon the political committees in the various ward organizations the following general course of action: Where the candidates of both parties are good men use no official influence to secure the election of either. If one candidate is good and the other bad, indorse the good one irrespective of party. Where both are so objectionable that a decent man cannot vote for either without feeling himself thereby disgraced you should seek by every right means to unite public sentiment and secure the nomination of a right-minded, honorable man.

It will be noted that delay in making nominations will in some of the wards be the policy of one or both of the political agencies. The purpose of the delay may be safely assumed to be a desire to discourage independent action until a period too late to make such action effective. Where this appears, recourse should be had to the right of nomination by petition, without regard to either party, in ample time to secure its blending.

Such nominations can be secured by filing a petition with the City Clerk bearing the signatures of 5 per cent of the voters in the ward fifteen days before election day.

The responsibilities thus involved are placed upon you. The ward is the unit of political power in our municipal structure. It must work out its own problem without interference from the outside. You may, however, be assured that in your movement in the direction recommended you will have the moral support and backing of the joint Committee on Political Action of the Civic Federation.

The committee has made arrangements for circulating thousands of copies of the Civic Federation circular all over the city, throughout the State. They will be given to the wholesale merchants of the city, who will send them to their country customers with the request that they will urge their Representatives in the Legislature to vote for the bill.

OUR ALDERMEN WORSE THAN TWEED.

New York Stock Dealers Disgusted with the Action of Our Council.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Chicago houses were today selling Gas, with the new ordinance assigned as the principal reason. Sentiment on the Stock Exchange became bearish during the afternoon on a theory that a combination had been made up to shake out new interests in the property; that while the Standard Oil interest could not be considered weak there was a weak-held line of stock associated with it which could be obtained by a vigorous bear campaign. A broker, commenting on gas, said:

"In view of the action taken repeatedly by Chicago Aldermen in regard to matters affecting financial industries I do not see how people can look with favor upon the securities of the city. A board of Aldermen that does not hesitate to grant charter after charter for the purpose of unsettling the interests of existing corporations would, in my judgment, be entirely capable of repudiating city obligations."

People identified with Chicago Gas paid little attention to the new gas company in Chicago authorized by the City Council. They said it was a simple matter to secure the right to furnish gas to a large city, but it was a different thing to pipe such a city and construct the necessary works. They were absolutely in the dark as to the people behind the scheme, but did not think they could be important, as interests which heretofore opposed Chicago Gas had with the change of management come into the Chicago Gas camp. It was possible that people with money enough to carry out the plan were behind the scheme, but they doubted it.

Bears on Chicago Gas laid stress upon the new ordinances as indicating no change in the feeling against the old companies by the city officials, but they were more bearish on rumors that the People's Gaslight and Coke company had sold the bonds heretofore in its treasury, on reiterated statements that there was a considerable floating debt, which the gas companies would have to take care of, and on a decided belief that the next dividend would not be at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. Hershiffer & Co., in their market letter, said:

It is pretty hard to encourage a bullish feeling in the face of such attacks upon property and corporate rights as those made by the Chicago Aldermen upon the Chicago Gas company in granting new franchises avowedly for nothing but speculative purposes. The talent, wealth, energy, and moral worth of the leading citizens of Chicago are not represented. The administrative powers of the city and State appear to be given over to a most disreputable and dangerous element. It is a wonder that the credit of the City of Chicago or the State of Illinois is available anywhere away from home. New York, in the plamiest days of Tweed or the boodle Aldermen, would have to demand odds from Chicago for attacks for spoliation.

HOPKINS ET AL. ARE IN NEW ORLEANS.

Mayor of Chicago Says He Never Heard of the Harrison Telephone People.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Mayor Hopkins and L. S. Hammond, F. J. Gaulter, O. L. Chadwick, and John W. Hepburn arrived in the city tonight from Chicago and put up at the Grunewald Hotel, where they were soon found by Mayor Fitzpatrick of this city, and went to the theater with him. Mayor Hopkins, when asked the object of his visit, said it was purely one of pleasure and had no significance whatever. As the carnival ended last night he was asked now it was he was a day late, and his reply was that he was obliged to preside over the meeting of the Chicago City Council and could not leave before. He said if he missed a meeting the Republicans, who were in the majority, would elect a presiding officer, which he desired to avert. When asked if he was here for the purpose of seeing the Harrison Telephone people he said he did not know anything about the Harrison Telephone people and had never heard of them. He was particular to say he had not come down with any party, and that it was merely an accident that the Councilmen were on the same train with him. He will remain until Saturday.

Shot by a Boy.

Aaron Petrie, 15 years old, was locked up at the Thirty-fifth Street Police Station, charged with shooting Charles T. Hagerty, 20 years old. Petrie says Hagerty and a crowd of boys met him near La Salle and Thirty-second streets, stoned him, and refused to let him pass; that Hagerty came toward him as if to attack him; and that he fired, the bullet striking him in the knee. Petrie says the gang of boys led by Hagerty has attacked him every time he has left his home at No. 3205 La Salle street for some days. Hagerty lives at No. 3214 La Salle street. He is not seriously injured.

BIG LOSS BY A FIRE.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN CONCERNS IT FIGURES OVER $400,000.

Total Insurance Reported Is a Little Less than $275,000—Starts in the Kaestner Building, Nos. 245-251 Jefferson Street, and Burns Fiercely—Five Persons Are Injured, but None Dangerously—Engine Company No. 40 Has a Fight to Save the Machine—Other Fires.

Fire which threatened to wipe out the district between Desplaines street, the river, Harrison, and Van Buren streets broke out yesterday morning at 9 o'clock and did damage to the amount of $400,000.

The Kaestner Building, No. 245 to 251 Jefferson street, one of the best equipped manufacturing blocks in the city, was destroyed, and the factory of the Crane Elevator company adjoining on the north was damaged badly. A dozen cottages and small buildings were damaged, and during the excitement a panic occurred which resulted in the serious injury of two girls and less important bruises to a score of others. The injured are:

GOLDMAN, ETTA, No. 174 Liberty street; cut and bruised about head and face; taken to County Hospital.

KUBICK, EMMA, No. 688 Van Horn street; cut and bruised by being trampled; taken to County Hospital.

MCINTYRE, AGNES, Zion and Loomis streets; cut about head; was able to walk home.

PALSIC, BESSIE, Zion and Loomis streets; bruised about head; taken to County Hospital.

TAYLOR, J. J., No. 97 South Clinton street, tripped by hose, left ankle fractured.

Table of Losses.

The losses are as follows:

Loser.	Building.	Stock.
Kaestner & Co	$125,000	$ 50,000
Crane Elevator company, adjoining in Jefferson street	20,000	50,000
Crane Elevator company, stock in Kaestner & Co.'s building	.....	15,000
Pioneer Paper Stock company, in Kaestner Building	.....	10,000
Schultz & Hirsch, No. 260-262 Desplaines street	800	3,000
Schultz & Hirsch, stock in Kaestner Building	.....	17,000
Friedlander & Brady, knit goods, sixth floor Kaestner Building	.....	50,000
Worthington Pump company, in Kaestner Building	.....	18,000
Andrews & Jackson, ventilators, fifth floor, Kaestner building	.....	10,000
W. D. Kent, [illegible] works, opposite Kaestner Building	300	400
Daniel Monro, iron works, Nos. 234-236 Jefferson st.	150	.....
T. F. Rooney, two-story frame dwelling, No. 253 Desplaines street	500	.....
Mrs. Berry, grocery, No. 254 Desplaines street	.....	600
H. Brigg & Gwilling, No. 254 Desplaines street	500	300
George Gaughan, two-story frame dwelling, No. 256 Desplaines street	500	.....
Simon Greenwood, residence, No. 256 Desplaines street	500	.....
William D. Radegan, blacksmith, No. 258 Desplaines	100	.....
Cutter-Hammer Manufacturing Co., electrical supplies, fourth floor Kaestner Bld.	.....	8,000
Rowland Bros., windmills in Kaestner Bld., third floor	.....	5,000
Smith Bros., saws, Kaestner Building	.....	10,000
Mrs. Anftring, No. 261 Jefferson street	.....	500
P. F. Duggan, two-story frame, No. 288 Jefferson street	500	.....
Joseph Tierhellig, wagon and carriages, No. 263 Jefferson street	500	.....
William O'Connor, two-story frame, No. 56 Law avenue.	2,000	.....
A. Kropp, machinery and blacksmith, No. 240 Jefferson street	.....	200
Chicago Wind Motor company, fifth floor Kaestner Building	.....	5,000
John Auftring, No. 261 Jefferson street	.....	200
	$151,350	$253,200
Total		404,550

The Insurance.

The insurance on the machinery and contents of the building in favor of Charles Kaestner & Co. was in partas follows:

Lion	$ 1,500	Pennsylvania	$ 2,500
Phenix, Eng	1,500	Broadway	1,500
United States	1,000	Girard	1,500
National	2,500	Western Fire	1,500
German-Am., N. Y.	2,000	American Central	2,500
British-American	2,500	Ins. Co. of N. A	2,500
Hamburg, Brem'n	2,500	Fireman's, Md	2,500
Newark	1,000	Scottish Union	1,500
Mercantile	1,250		
Hartford	2,500	Total	$38,500
Phenix, N. Y.	2,500		

The insurance on Charles Kaestner's Building was:

Mechanics'	$ 2,000	Buffalo, German	$ 2,000
Reading	2,500	Phenix, N. Y.	5,000
Continental	2,500	Northern	4,000
Queen	2,500	Connecticut	2,500
United States	2,500	Niagara	3,000
Grm'n & Mil. Mch.	2,500	National	3,000
Hanover	3,000	Springfield	3,000
Mtrs.' & Mchts.	2,500	L. & L. & G	3,500
Scottish Union	3,000	Detroit	3,500
N. Y. Fire	2,000	Michigan	3,500
Girard	3,000	Com'l Union	3,500
Western Ass'n	3,000	Com'l Union	3,500
American, N. Y.	2,500	N. Brit. & Merc.	5,000
Norwich	2,500		
Grand Rapids	2,500	Total	$100,000

Magill & Chambers placed $12,000 in different companies on the stock of Andrews & Johnson. Friedlander & Brady carried an insurance of $100,000 on their stock, which was distributed in most of the above named companies. The Hopkins & Ashbrook agency carried policies for $3,000 on the stock of Schultz & Hirsch.

Henry R. Worthington had $12,000 insurance.

The fire started suddenly. The first that was known of it was when the employés of the Pioneer Paper Stock company smelled smoke, looked across the hall to a room used by Schultz & Hirsch as a warehouse, and saw the interior burst into flames. The discoverers of the fire threw their books into the safe, slammed the door, and fled.

The situation was one to cause those familiar with the surroundings to shudder. The Kaestner Building was a six-story brick. It had a frontage of 100 feet on Jefferson street and extended back to the alley. At the rear an L extended to the south and here it was in the third story that the fire broke out. Used for manufacturing purposes the building was well soaked with oil and grease. It was of mill construction, but by no means fire-proof, and on the top story was the knit goods factory of Friedlander & Brady, with knitting machines and tools for 1,000 girls. When the fire broke out on the third story and swept like a whirlwind through the building 600 girls were on the upper story. They displayed a courage and coolness that was remarkable and to which many owe their lives.

There was an odor of smoke. Edward Winterburn, a machinist, opened the door of the huge workroom.

"Keep cool girls," he shouted. "The building is on fire, but there's lots of time. Come on now and get out. Two or three feminine screams rose and were as quickly subdued. Then a line of girls hurried quietly out of the room and down the stairs to the street. Three minutes later the room they had occupied was full of fire. Some fires are noticeable from the peculiar intensity of the heat. This was one. Telegraph poles across the street and a block away scorched and smoldered as though in an oven. Down the street on both sides wires obstructed the pavements or hung from the blackened poles. Windows cracked and shingled roofs caught fire hundreds of feet away. Cinders flew in the high wind, but they were small.

Calls for Engines.

It was plain to the first fireman to arrive that the fire would need all their best endeavors. A second alarm was followed by a 4-11 and then by a special call for twenty engines. Every engine in the city was moved either to the fire or to some engine-house a little nearer it. At one time came a fearful piece of news. The water supply failed. One engine after another reported that it could not get a supply. There was not enough water in the mains to supply the demand of so many steamers and a call was sent to the Harrison Street Pumping Station for help. Two additional pumps were put to work, the pressure was doubled, and the danger was averted.

In the meantime the fire had spread. First the roof, then one floor after another, and then the walls of the Kaestner Building went down. The Schultz & Hirsch Building, across the alley, was scorching. To the north was the Crane Elevator company's factory, separated from the Kaestner structure by a fire wall. It began to crumble, then seemed to split from top to bottom, and fell with a crash, throwing outside walls with it and narrowly missing a number of firemen.

It seemed as though the Crane Building was doomed, and then as the flames crowded on through it Chief Swenie and his men made the fight of the day. Streams from siamesed nozzles, from standpipes, and single engines were poured into the fire. Walls fell and hose was burned by the hundred feet, but the Chief kept his men at work and won the fight.

Fight by Engine No. 40.

Engine No. 40 was stationed at Congress, in front of the Crane company's building, and fifty feet north of the Kaestner Building. It was a pretty hot corner while the fire was confined to the Kaestner Block, but when the flames began to eat into the Crane Building the temperature raised several degrees and the telegraph poles behind Company 40 and buildings across the street began to smoke.

Engineer Andy McPherson was close to the sidewalk while Capt. Klett took the rest of the company back a few feet to the middle of the street. A sheet of flame burst from the windows. Engineer McPherson dodged behind the engine as a shower of bricks fell from the cornice and rattled about the machine. As he bent forward again to oil the machinery his coat began to burn. Inside the fire was getting fiercer. A brick section between two windows was knocked into the street. Half a ton of brick fell.

"Get out of here!" cried Capt. Klett, and the men of company 40 fell back, dragging their hose with them. A section of roof fell, the entire side of the burning section burst into flames, and the boys dropped their hose and ran. Four were behind the others—Andy McPherson, scorched and unconscious; Capt. Klett, Jack Flood, and Bill Dooley, who had rushed back to save their comrade. A doctor tied up McPherson's burns and the company's men ran back to save the machine. "No. 40" was on fire now. The wheels and pole were blazing. The suction hose had burned in two pieces. Joe Biddinger seized a coil of rope from a neighboring hook and ladder truck and ran, amid the smoke and flame, to "No. 40." Bill Fleming followed and helped him and in that fiery furnace the three men made the rope fast. Then a pull on the rope and "No. 40" was drawn through the mud to a place of safety. A bucket or two of water was dashed on the smoldering woodwork and the engine was sent to the shop.

End of the Fire.

The fire was halted when it had burned about one-third of the Crane works, and caused a loss there of about $100,000. The company had moved its valuable patterns to the north end of the building and was sending them away by the truck load to adjoining factories. One or two frame cottages were destroyed, and in many of the larger buildings considerable damage was done to the window glass.

Mrs. Austrian of No. 261 Jefferson street nearly lost her life. All her earthly possessions contained in her little one-story cottage were destroyed. She ran into the house and attempted to save her sewing machine, but was prevented by a policeman, who dragged her out.

This is the second severe fire the Pioneer Paper Stock company has suffered within a few months. Dec. 7 its storehouse at No. 322 South Desplaines street was destroyed with a loss of $10,000, on which there was no insurance.

Friedlander, Brady & Co. have arranged for temporary quarters with Leitiprin & Co., at Market and Van Buren streets.

Chief Swenie was the first member of the department on the scene of the fire. In the afternoon he said: "The department lost about 1,000 feet of comparatively new hose, but none of the other apparatus was injured. We had thirty-four engine companies, thirty-four hose companies, and five trucks on the scene, representing about 380 men."

LOSS OF $100,000 IN A FLOUR MILL.

Wilson Bros.' Plant at Peabody, Neb., Destroyed—Other Fires.

PEABODY, Kas., Feb. 27.—The flour mill of Wilson Bros., east of town, was destroyed by fire today. Loss $100,000; insured for $70,000. Origin of fire unknown.

BLACK ROCK, Ark., Feb. 27.—Fire in Deland's sawmill and leading factory spread to the folding-bed mill plant and lumber yard's and from that to F. Mackay's saw and shingle mill. Loss, $100,000; no insurance.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—St. Anne's Catholic Church, Minot street, Dorchester, was partly burned today, but the loss will be small.

PITMAN GROVE, N. J., Feb. 27.—Fire caused by the explosion of a coal oil stove started in the residence of John Kerschner, on Twelfth avenue, this morning. Six cottages were destroyed, as many more badly damaged, and several houses had to be torn down to prevent the spread of the flames. One of Kerschner's children, a baby 1 year old, was so badly burned it will probably die.

Splendid day and night school. Bryant & Stratton Business College, 313 Wabash avenue.

OLD FRIENDS TO PART

GROVER TO LOSE THE SERVICES OF WILSON S. BISSELL.

The Postmaster-General Tenders His Resignation, Which Is Accepted, to Take Effect in a Few Weeks—Free Trader W. L. Wilson of West Virginia to Be Given the Position—Business Reasons Said to Have Prompted the Retirement of Mr. Bissell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Postmaster-General Bissell has resigned and the resignation has been accepted. William L. Wilson of West Virginia has been practically offered the place and unless present plans are changed will be the next head of the postoffice service.

Postmaster-General Bissell has contemplated resigning for some time, but it was not until today that his decision was made final, and the resignation was accepted to take effect at the convenience of Mr. Bissell, which will be about a month hence.

SCENE ON JEFFERSON STREET AT THE HEIGHT OF THE KAESTNER-CRANE FIRE.

When the Mexican mission was vacated by Isaac P. Gray's death, Chairman Wilson of the Ways and Means committee was pressed for the vacancy by his friends. He was forced to call them off himself by the declaration that the President had already assured him he was to be "cared for."

Tonight Mr. Wilson was seen by the correspondent of THE TRIBUNE and asked about the Postmaster-Generalship. "I can neither affirm nor deny, and you can draw your own conclusions," was the reply of the author of the ill-fated tariff bill.

As a matter of fact there is the authority of a member of the Cabinet for the statement that Mr. Wilson has already been selected for the place.

Bissell Refuses to Change His Mind.

Mr. Bissell has been strongly urged by several members of the Cabinet to reconsider his determination in this matter and even as late as this morning was importuned by them, when the fact became known that his final action was then to be made. The Cabinet dearees there is no truth in the statements as to a coolness existing between Mr. Bissell and the President and that his action in this matter is due solely to business reasons.

Mr. Bissell, in speaking of the matter, says he cannot, in conscience, accept the large salary paid him on account of his railroad connections in New York and neglect the business, as he has been compelled to do since he was appointed a member of the Cabinet.

The idea that there was a misunderstanding between Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Bissell as the motive for the whole matter of the resignation is entirely without foundation. Ever since the beginning of the present administration Mrs. Cleveland has been on terms of greater intimacy with Mrs. Bissell than with any other wife of a Cabinet officer. In great measure this has been due to the fact that the children, Ruth Cleveland and Margaret Bissell, are devoted to each other.

This afternoon, accompanied by little Ruth, Mrs. Cleveland spent several hours with Mrs. Bissell talking over the matter of the Postmaster-General's resignation and the approaching separation of the two families in which the friendship has been so close.

Plausible Excuse Given.

An intimate friend of the Postmaster-General gives a plausible excuse for the resignation at this time. Mr. Bissell recently lost his position as attorney of the Lehigh Valley railroad, with its accompanying $10,000 per annum, and he was troubled about the prospect of losing all his other practice, which has been peculiarly lucrative.

He figured out, so it said, that the Democrats were going out with a rush in 1896, when he would be no better than any other Democrat. On the other hand by retiring now he would have two years in which to build up a lucrative corporation practice with the prestige of close affiliation with the powers that be.

According to this theory the Postmaster-General, while the first rat to desert the ship, hopes to have two years of direct profit by the transaction, and when the other Cabinet officers are looking out on a bard, cold world he will be in a position to say "I told you so," and can sit with his heels on his desk, complacently gazing at pigeon holes crowded with railroad and corporation briefs.

There is a well-defined belief that Mr. Wilson's name will go in to the Senate at once, so as to secure confirmation before adjournment, and it would not be surprising if the nomination were made tomorrow.

Earnest Talk by the President.

At the White House the President said: "It surely is not necessary for me to say that I shall release Mr. Bissell with the utmost regret. All of his associates in the administration will feel that they have lost a colleague who in all respects was a valuable factior in their executive labors as well as a companion to whom they have become greatly attached. I am not taken by surprise, for I have known for some time that it was inevitable, because Mr. Bissell's reasons for his action were of a personal nature and were inexorable.

"Still this first break in the Cabinet, which has been in the midst of many perplexing situations entirely harmonious, all actuated by loyal devotion to the public in this and pervaded in a marked degree by the personal attachments which such connections cannot fail to create, causes us all real sorrow. Much gratification awaits Mr. Bissell in the appreciation of his countrymen of his splendid and valuable public service."

Everywhere were heard sincere expressions of regret at Mr. Bissell's retirement.

OFFER OF $5,000 FOR THE BIG RUIN.

Contractor Bids This Sum for the Condemned Postoffice Building.

Some Chicago contractor whose incognito Postmaster Hesing preserves has offered $5,000 for the condemned Chicago Postoffice. Although bids are not yet in order Mr. Hesing thought well enough of the offer to forward it to Washington. What has become of it there nobody knows. What half the builders, wreckers, and contractors want to know is the name of the man who offered the $5,000. They think Mr. Hesing has been made the victim of a hoax, but Mr. Hesing says the bid is a genuine one and is made by a reliable man. Mr. Hesing says the $5,000 offer was contained in a letter. He forwarded this to Washington and has entirely forgotten the name of the man who made the offer. When the Postmaster was asked what he thought of the bid he said he was not a builder and could not judge. It has been generally supposed that the government would have to offer a bonus to have the building pulled down, but Mr. Hesing says it will not.

"It is the belief of the authorities, I think," said Mr. Hesing, "that the man who pulls down the building will be willing to take it for the 'scrap' material. I can't say anything about this $5,000 bid for the reason that I am not a builder."

"Isn't it a fact that the Postoffice Building is nearly all cement?"

"Well, there was lots of it used, of course; but I really know little about the building. See the custodian."

Custodian M. Bailey was out, but in his absence Assistant Custodian Thomas Bailey had this to say:

"I don't know anything about any bid having been made for the Postoffice Building, and I don't officially know that the building is for sale. If any bid had come in here certainly I should not have forwarded it to Washington until I knew whether bids were wanted. As a matter of fact the man who thinks he can pull down the Postoffice Building by going outside, fastening a rope on, and pulling on the rope is going to get left. Every brick in this building is grouted in cement. The cement used in the building was sold by the barrel, not so much for the whole job, and the consequence is the building is all cement. The sinking of the foundation has made it ready to fall down, but it is going to fall down in mighty big pieces. I doubt whether any Chicago firm will bid on the building, because they all know what it is. There are parts of this building that will come down easily enough, but when they are down it will take dynamite to split them up. All the stone and brick in the building will be practically useless, and yet it cannot be taken down without the most powerful derricks. This building was put up to stay and if it weren't for the foundation it would be all right."

George A. Fuller of the contracting firm of Fuller & Co. laughed when he heard of Mr. Hesing's $5,000 bid.

"Mr. Hesing has got a good thing," he said. "We once estimated that it would cost us $60,000 to pull down the County Building. I would be sorry to take the Government Building at $75,000. As a matter of fact I wouldn't undertake the job at any figure. All the brick work is grouted in cement. The stone is such that its only use would be for rubble foundations for other buildings and the iron work is mostly scrap. The only salvage I can see in sight is the glass, steam fittings, and such things as that. The greatest trouble of all will be what to do with the stuff that is torn down. Usually there is room on a lot for it for temporary disposal, but this one has got to be excavated all over. It must be remembered that this is a bigger building than the ones that are generally pulled down and it is built in a different style. The only trouble is in the foundations. It was built before the days of scientific building and was run up as if it was going on a gravel foundation. It seems to me the government is going to have a lot of trouble in getting that site cleared. Its principal trouble will be in finding a contractor. I would like to know who has been rash enough to offer $5,000 for the job."

WATCHMAN FALLS TO A BASEMENT.

Jumps from a Sheriff's Office Window, Misses the Sidewalk, and Is Injured.

Simon Simons, a watchman in the Sheriff's office, in his haste to capture a thug who, early yesterday morning, was rifling a victim's pockets in front of the Court-House, leaped through the window and fell to the basement nine feet below. His head was cut in three places and his body was so badly bruised the watchman was unable to report for duty last night. He was stunned by the fall and for more than an hour he was lying at the bottom of the basement bleeding. A number of young men, who happened to pass the Court House at 2 o'clock, heard his moans, and after a hard struggle raised him to the sidewalk. Simons was helped to the Ashland Block Pharmacy, where his wounds were dressed. When he had sufficiently recovered to talk he said while sitting at the northern window he saw a man asleep near the railing. Another man came along and robbed the sleeping one. Some one raised a window and jumped. He forgot all about the basement and fell.

[This item was turned in by Bert Chamberlin, No. 1438 Roscoe street, Lake View High School, Miss Pitkin, teacher.]

DR. KEMPSTER WILL CAPITULATE.

Will Consent to Be Ejected from Office at Milwaukee Today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Dr. Kempster, Health Commissioner, has concluded to capitulate and tomorrow morning he will suffer himself to be ejected from his office by Mayor Koch. He is determined no action of his shall impair the efficiency of the department and says he is only fighting for his rights and until the courts render a decision in the matter he is firmly resolved to waive none of his rights or deprive himself of the benefits of the exoneration which he firmly believes will result.

Milwaukee is to have a Public School of Electricity, a branch of the National School of Electricity, of which Thomas A. Edison is dean of the faculty. Prof. Richard T. Ely and Mr. Kempff of Madison have interested themselves in the school and have obtained the assurance of the active support of the electrical workers of the city.

Samuel A. Shinkel of Aurora, Ill., and Miss Goida Mae Evans of Savanna, Ill., were married this afternoon at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger.

SUDDEN DEATH OF J. R. SEELEY.

Ex-Employe of Marshall Field & Co. Drops Dead on the Street.

The body of J. R. Seeley was found yesterday at North avenue and the Lake Shore drive. Mr. Seeley was 55 years old and was for fourteen years chief electrician for Marshall Field & Co. He had been ill some time and lived at the Clifton House. He left the hotel for a walk, as was his custom, and fell suddenly on the street. His home was originally at Springfield, Mass. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause of death.

ALBERT BRAUN KILLS HIMSELF.

Mystery Surrounds His Suicide at Rock Island, Ill.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Albert Braun, aged 35, who is interested in breweries at Seattle, Wash., but who has been here endeavoring to interest local capital in a brewery purchased at La Salle, committed suicide late tonight. He is believed to have been wealthy. No cause is assigned.

Orders Affecting State Militia.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Adjutant-General Orendorf has revoked the order heret

PULLS OFF THE RIDER

GORMAN WITHDRAWS HIS PLAN FOR $100,000,000 TREASURY NOTES.

Foreseeing Defeat He Unpins It from the Bill, at the Same Time Making an Expose of Sharp Treasury Tactics—Gross Mistakes, or Worse, in Book-keeping Alleged—Lack of Revenue the Chief Trouble—Mills Attacks Hill—His Bond Amendment Ruled Out.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—There was a majority in the Senate today ready to vote for the amendment to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and yet it was withdrawn by Senator Gorman after a rather exciting debate, thus cutting off all hope of financial legislation at this session. It was found the ultra silver men and the administration supporters were ready with long speeches against the measure. Accordingly Senators Gorman and Allison, who were the sponsors for the scheme, decided to drop it rather than risk delay and the possibility of an extra session. The remarks of such students of finance as Gorman, Allison, and Sherman demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt the fact that the chief trouble with the finances is the lack of sufficient revenue, and Gorman also proved conclusively that Secretary Carlisle has persistently covered up the real facts in the case by misleading statements. For instance, the Secretary had stated the available cash balance at $106,000,000, whereas, in fact, he omitted to schedule outstanding checks and drafts which would reduce that balance at least $30,000,000. Both Gorman and Allison sounded timely notes of warning about the constantly increasing appropriations and the obvious necessity of issuing long-term bonds to provide for current deficiencies as well as to maintain the gold reserve.

Attitude of the Republicans.

Republicans in the Senate say they are willing to let matters stand as they are. They have put Secretary Carlisle in the position of saying there will be a surplus and there is no need of more revenue. If the contrary proves true, as they believe it will, the responsibility for refusing the aid proferred by the Senate will rest with the Treasury itself.

The silver men in the Senate are in a funny mess tonight. Senator Wolcott, one of their acknowledged leaders, secured the passage of an amendment providing for the appointment of delegates to a monetary conference. After they had done this they became afraid of the results of their own action. Stewart of Nevada, who has been in constant fear of the machinations of the "gold clique," suddenly discovered the monetary conference was the work of his visionary enemies. A monetary conference, he declared, would only be used to keep the silver men quiet during its deliberations, which might be prolonged for years. Acting on this idea Stewart and other silver Senators suddenly changed base and tomorrow will oppose the Wolcott resolution, which today they consented to. The Southern silver men do not altogether relish this idea, for it demonstrates that the radical silver men do not wish for any international agreement, which would involve a new ratio, but prefer to make a fight for an exclusive American market for the native silver product. The silver men have made so many sudden changes that this latest move excites but little surprise, but it has served to widen the breach which was created when Stewart, Teller, and the other extremists made a fool of Jones of Arkansas after he had spent a whole day battling for what he believed was the silver idea.

Senators Get Excited.

There was much confusion during the financial debate. Mills was in a fighting mood and made a strong criticism of the issuing of bonds. He spoke of the public abhorrence of a national debt.

There was a sharp colloquy between Mr. Hill and Mr. Mills as the latter discussed greenbacks. In the course of it Mr. Mills asked pointedly: "What kind of money do you believe in, anyway?"

"I believe in the gold and silver of the Constitution," responded Mr. Hill. "I am not a greenbacker now, and never have been."

"Not a greenbacker!" exclaimed Mr. Mills, derisively. Then addressing Mr. Hill, personally, he said: "When your great State of New York in 1868 sent Horatio Seymour to the National Democratic convention it was on a platform of paying all public obligations in greenbacks. Where were you then?"

There was intense energy in Mr. Mills' query, and the galleries broke into laughter.

"Read that platform," said Mr. Hill.

Mr. Mills read the plank concerning greenbacks, and then, turning to Mr. Hill, with keen satire added: "O, where was Roderick then? One blast upon his horn were worth a thousand men."

The Senators were much amused and the galleries again broke into laughter.

"Of course you voted for Horatio Seymour," said Mr. Mills, again addressing Mr. Hill.

The latter made no response, and Mr. Gray said, sotto voce: "He was too young."

Gorman Gives Away Secrets.

Gorman's speech was received with profound attention. When Mr. Wolcott interrupted with the query, "Has the Secretary of the Treasury notified the Senate that he does not want such legislation as this?" Gorman replied:

That is the whole question, and if the Senator will permit me I will in my own crude way present the question of the Secretary's necessities. Is the Treasury in such condition that it can provide for the wants of the government? Are the revenues coming in sufficient to meet the expenditures and the appropriations we are making? If our actual expenditures are greater than our receipts we cannot afford to adjourn until we meet this emergency, unless Congress wants more bonds sold to meet our obligations.

Mr. Gorman then unfolded an elaborate table of figures. He said the answers made by the Secretary of the Treasury in response to inquiries by the Senate were on their face somewhat misleading, showing little cause for fear of deficiency, but an analysis of these figures presented a far less hopeful aspect. "I think I will be able to demonstrate," said Mr. Gorman earnestly, "that the Secretary of the Treasury will have a deficiency of $30,000,000 for the calendar year and $60,000,000 for the fiscal year."

Mr. Gorman said the Secretary's reply to the Senate stated that there was $106,000,000 on hand available to pay ordinary expenditures. He (Mr. Gorman) knew this was a mistake and he went to the Treasury and said to those who had made up the figures: "Your figures are misleading. You have made a mistake." He called attention to the fact that they had omitted checks, drafts, etc., outstanding. These had been included in the monthly report. It disclosed that there was annually $67,000,000 available. Here was a mistake of about $30,000,000 to begin with. Mr. Gorman proceeded to itemize the immense sums due for rivers and harbors, public buildings, etc. He also took up the Secretary's estimates of receipts he hoped to have. The Secretary estimated his total expenditures at $358,000,000. In 1893 the appropriations were $500,000,000, and already the House had appropriated $374,000,000 for this year. The Senate will add $30,000,000. The total will be $390,000,000, and the Senator said he would stake his reputation that it would reach $400,000,000.

"The truth is," said Mr. Gorman, "that they made a mistake about a year ago in making up their balances of $60,000,000, and they have been trying to adhere to it ever since."

In taking up the question of gold payments Mr. Gorman said they all knew perfectly well the government would always maintain its gold payments.

Allison's Warning Note.

Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa), who followed, warned the Senate that the moments were flying, that unless the sundry civil bill was disposed of today and other bills in the next two days the responsibility of an extra session would rest on Congress. Proceeding, he said that he favored the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, because he believed the Secretary of the Treasury should have authority it conferred. Speaking to the merits of the proposition to issue certificates of indebtedness to meet current expenses, Mr. Allison severely criticised the Secretary of the Treasury for using the proceeds of the two bond issues sold under the law for another purpose than to meet current expenses. Unless some such provision were made to meet current deficiencies (if there be any), the Secretary of the Treasury would mortgage the future and continue to sell thirty-year bonds to meet those deficiencies.

"Even if such a temporary expedient is adopted," interrupted Mr. Hill, "will not the question of the redemption of the greenbacks remain?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Allison.

"Then is it not our duty to address ourselves to this subject?" asked Mr. Hill.

Mr. Allison parried the question by simply calling Mr. Hill's attention to the absolute futility of attempting any real remedial financial legislation at this late hour in the session. The lack of time makes some such temporary specific a necessity, said he.

Mr. Voorhees, Chairman of the Finance committee, then addressed the Senate with a prepared speech against the amendment. He denied that the credit of the government was threatened anywhere in the world. That was shown by the quotations of our bonds abroad. He could not support this measure, which sought to give the Secretary of the Treasury a power he did not ask to provide for a deficiency that did not exist.

Sherman's Position.

Mr. Sherman said he considered the pending amendment perfectly germane. He had known a dozen precedents. Two years ago he offered a resolution almost identical to this amendment and it was adopted by an overwhelming vote without division on party lines. If the provision had gone through the House and become a law, the country would not have been in its present condition. Executive influence had brought about the defeat of the provision. The Senate was in the midst of doubt. The Secretary of the Treasury said he had enough. The Senator from Maryland said there was not enough. They came here and quarreled over the figures. If Mr. Gorman was right then the Senate ought to act quickly. If Mr. Carlisle was right then no action should be taken, as an addition to the bonded obligation was most undesirable. Mr. Sherman said he would vote for the amendment, although he regarded it as the duty of the Democratic side of the chamber to clear up the doubt.

In reply to queries by Mr. Hill Mr. Sherman said the greenbacks should not be redeemed. They were the favored money of the people. They should be kept out without reference to the wishes of the New York bankers. "I cannot understand why any one should desire to strike from our currency this most favored currency, better than gold or silver. They are redeemable in gold and yet have the convenience of paper money. Turning to the loss of revenues the Senator said it was a certain sequel to the changes of the tariff law. This always occurred as a result of tariff changes without reference to the party making it. Let these provisions be enacted and let the debt certificates or bonds be circulated among our own people—the plain people, as Abraham Lincoln called them—and there would be an end of danger. In the course of his remarks Mr. Sherman made a significant appeal to the Appropriations committee to withdraw this amendment, saying it could never pass without the fullest discussion.

Hill Has His Say.

Mr. Hill then took the floor. He first discussed the technical parliamentary status. If this financial amendment was in order then the floodgates were open and any kind of financial legislation could be added to an appropriation bill. Once upon this complicated question and an extra session was inevitable. In the expiring hours of Congress it was unwise to sweep away the ample powers of the Secretary to issue bonds and give him some new and untried power he did not want. "And yet," said Mr. Hill with keen irony, "this is the proposition of Senators who have such profound regard for John G. Carlisle." Mr. Hill pointed out that the danger to the Treasury was not in a deficiency on current expenses, but in gold to redeem the endless chain of greenbacks. And yet this pending amendment provided funds for deficiencies alone, and gave no means of securing the gold, which was the real need of the Treasury. Mr. Hill closed with an earnest protest against the financial amendment.

Then Mr. Gorman said he desired a final word. He said in view of the statements made during the debate and also of the intimations of obstruction, he was authorized by the Committee of Appropriations to withdraw the pending financial amendment.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Tex.) at once offered an amendment repealing all laws giving authority for the issue of bonds.

Mr. Aldrich made a point of order against the amendment as general legislation.

"The Chair has no hesitancy in reaching a conclusion," said the Vice-President as he ordered the rule to be read, adding, "under that rule the Chair holds that the amendment is general legislation and is not in order."

"But the time will come, and come soon," said Mr. Mills, "when this question will have to be met and voted on in the Senate."

This closed the financial debate.

PENSION APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES.

The Conference Report Is Finally Agreed to in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—In the House Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Tex.) moved concurrence in the Senate amendment to the joint resolution prohibiting the importation of goods in bond from the United States through the free zone of Mexico. Agreed to.

Mr. O'Neil (Dem., Mass.) presented the conference report on the pension appropriation bill. An agreement had been reached, he explained, on all points. The report was agreed to, 180 to 12.

The conference reports on the bill to pension Gen. Harrison C. Hobart and to amend the act for the regulation of steel vessels were agreed to.

Mr. Culberson, Chairman of the Judiciary committee, called up the conference report on the bill to redistrict the Indian Territory for judicial purposes to provide additional United States Commissioners, etc. Agreed to.

Mr. Ellis Logan then called up the conference report on the postoffice appropriation bill, and Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.) moved to concur in the Senate amendment designed to destroy the effect of the Postmaster-General's order requiring railway mail clerks to live on the line of railroads to which they are assigned, but requiring future appointees to do so. Mr. Loud's motion was agreed to, 122 to 57.

The twenty-one pension bills favorably acted on at last Friday night's session were passed in half the number of minutes.

By unanimous consent bills granting an American register to the British built steamer Kahului and to amend the act to forfeit certain lands granted to railroads were passed. Adjourned.

FORT LEAVENWORTH SCHEME FAILS.

The Plan to Transfer the Prison Stifled in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—After the financial debate closed today in the Senate work on the sundry civil bill was proceeded with. Among the amendments agreed to was one authorizing the selection of nine Commissioners to represent the United States at the International Monetary Conference. Another important amendment agreed to provides for a commission of United States army officers to investigate the Nicaragua Canal project, going over the route and making a report. Mr. Morgan said the inquiry was desired in order to fully inform the next Congress, as it had become evident that the present House would not pass the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Chairman Cockrell of the Appropriations committee stated the appropriation bills could now be disposed of on time.

After a long debate the Senate struck out the entire section transferring the Fort Leavenworth military prison to the Department of Justice.

An amendment was agreed to providing for the appointment of three United States Commissioners to join with those of Great Britain or Canada in proposing a water route from the great lakes to the Atlantic.

An amendment was agreed to continuing the work of the Dawes Indian Commission appropriating $30,000 therefor, and authorizing the President to appoint two additional members of the commission.

Mr. Stewart entered a motion to reconsider the amendment providing for representation at an international monetary commission. Mr. Wolcott secured the adoption of an amendment appropriating $100,000 for beginning work on the Denver Mint.

MAN SCATTERED FOR FIVE MILES.

Pieces of His Body Strewn Along the Rock Island Track.

Seldom does a railroad train perform a more complete work of destruction than was done by the Rock Island at La Salle yesterday morning of a man supposed to be John Gillespie, an operative potter of Peoria. Pieces of his body were found scattered along the road bed clear to Utica, five miles east. It is believed the man was stealing a ride on a freight train and fell under the wheels. The only means of identification was a card in the Potters' Union of Peoria.

ROW ON WITH FRANCE

UNCLE SAM OPPOSES ITS SANTO DOMINGO PROGRAM.

Notice Given That Forcible Collection of Claims Will Not Be Permitted—Smith Weed's Company Figures in the International Complication—Amended Postoffice Bill Sent to the President—Stern Opposition to the Mahone Printing Office Job.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—A question has recently arisen for the determination of the State Department affecting the relations of the United States with all of the countries of Central and South America and the independent republics of the West Indies. Several years ago the President of Santo Domingo forcibly entered the premises of a French bank there and took from the vaults a considerable sum of money which he alleged to be owing him. The matter being reported to the French Government a formal demand was made for a restoration, which was refused. The French Government indicated a purpose of sending some war vessels to Santo Domingo to enforce a collection. The Dominican government being in financial straits in 1888 made an arrangement with the firm of Westendorp & Co., bankers of Amsterdam, for a loan of £770,000 ($3,750,000) to take up the internal and foreign debt of the republic. In 1892 Westendorp & Co. transferred all of their rights to an American company chartered in New Jersey under the name of "The San Domingo Improvement company of New York," the leading spirit of which was Smith Weed. It is this company which has now come to the front in opposition to the execution of the French program of a forcible collection of the indemnity claimed by it. The case is further complicated by the fact that the bonds of the Dominican government are also largely held in Holland, Belgium, England, as well as in the United States and France. Secretary Gresham has been impressed with the justice of Mr. Weed's claims for protection, and about two weeks ago cabled to Mr. Eustis, our Ambassador to France, and instructed him to inform the French Government that the United States could not look with indifference upon its proposed action. The incident acquires additional importance from the fact that several of the small republics of Central and South America have recently defaulted in the payment of interest upon the foreign debts, mostly held in Europe, and if the United States is committed to the assertion of a right to protect them against their creditors in cases like that of San Domingo, it may be that they will follow the example of that country and farm out their revenues to American corporations in order to secure immunity.

POSTOFFICE BILL IN GROVER'S HANDS.

Amended Measure Rushed Through House and Senate Without Opposition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Congressman Durborow today amended the Vest proposition on the Chicago public building by having the Secretary of the Treasury dispose of the present structure by sale to or removal by the "best bidder," after proposals have been advertised for in at least two of the daily newspapers printed in the Lake City. This course was determined upon after conference with the officials at the Supervising Architect's office, so as to guard against any trouble when the sundry civil bill becomes a law. Senator Vest suggested that the public building bill be amended so as to conform to the wishes of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Chicago Congressional delegation, at the same time giving assurance that he would do all in his power to put the matter through the Senate. As soon as Mr. Durborow secured recognition today the bill as amended was passed and promptly sent over to the Senate. Just before the close of the day's session, when Senators were raining down amendments to the pending appropriation bill, Senator Cullom secured recognition and the bill was passed, thus perfecting the law for the erection of a new government building in Chicago. It will be signed by the President without question.

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Tennessee has begun to reap some of the fruits of its action in making a factious opposition to the seating of Gov. Evans. The State Centennial Exposition has been before Congress as an applicant for government indorsement and a liberal appropriation. The bill submitted in the House has fought so bitterly that an attempt was made to attach it as a rider to the deficiency appropriation bill. This move was checkmated largely owing to the foolish attitude of the Tennessee Democrats, which disgusted even their party friends. This afternoon Senator Bate made a determined effort to have the exposition measure included on the sundry civil bill. Senator Chandler, even, was in a complaisant mood, and, beyond suggesting an amendment making the appropriation dependent on its acceptance by Gov. H. Clay Evans, did not oppose the measure. Yet it was evident it could not be adopted without discussion and the Senate went into executive session with the project still hanging fire. Tennessee has only itself to blame for the failure thus far to secure an appropriation for its centennial. Had Gov. Evans been promptly seated the exposition would have had only friends in Congress, and the appropriation, which is the very life of the exposition, has so far failed in both Houses. It may creep through in the closing hours, but even this is doubtful. The Tennessee Senators and Representatives understand the difficulty and have been telegraphing back to their State to have the Governor thus settled if possible before Congress adjourns.

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"When the 4th of March rolls around," remarked Commissioner Wright, "it will find my promise fulfilled that the eleventh census would be completed at that time. Twenty-five quarto volumes will be required to contain all the statistics gathered by the census enumerators, five of these books being now ready; three will be out this week, seven of the others are in various stages, and the remaining ten volumes depend upon the speed shown at the government printing office. Nearly all the matter contained in these publications, however, have been given to the public through the medium of bulletins at various stages of progress, 9,000 pages of figures having been disseminated among the masses in this manner. With the close of the calendar year there will be a cessation of all census work save a few proofreaders and a Chief of Division at the Interior Department, whose duty it will be to answer inquiries. It has cost thus far upwards of eleven million dollars to get the figures, tabulate them for use, and of this amount at least four millions could have been saved if another system had been adopted. There was an attempt made to gather too much information in a given time and by inexperienced people, and naturally enough this produced a corresponding increase of cost. All that is really necessary to be taken by census enumerators every ten years in the United States should be inhabitants, manufactories, and statistics of agriculture. These could be collected in a comparatively short time and tabulated, while the other information could be extended through the ten years, thus making the cost of enumeration a great deal less than at present."

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Owing to a conflict between rival real estate interests there is no prospect for the passage of a bill by this Congress providing for the erection of a new government printing office building. Gen. William Mahone and a few other Virginians are owners of a piece of ground here which they have been trying to sell Uncle Sam for a printing office site, and the scheme has met with the approbation of the Senate. Over on the House side of the Capitol, however, it is like shaking a red flag in the face of a mad bull to even mention the name of Mahone in connection with a public building site, and hence there is a strong opposition to the Senate on this point. All sorts of tactics were used in the House to defeat these propositions, and at last in sheer despair Chairman Bankhead of the Public Buildings and Grounds committee gave up the task of trying to reconcile the two conflicting interests. His proposition as finally agreed to was that this matter should be left to a commission to determine as to the eligibility and desirability of the various sites offered, and the statement was made that every real estate firm in Washington had a lot which it was desired to sell the government for a printing office. For several weeks past Gen. Mahone has been the conspicuous figure in Statuary Hall attempting to influence legislation in favor of his bill, but his influence does not seem to have counted for much over on the House side. He did not know it probably, but the corridors and galleries of the House have fairly swarmed with opponents of the Mahone site, and the result is that Congress will adjourn without knocking this printing office persimmon into anybody's outstretched arms. Reports have been made by the Public Printer to Congress at various times showing how insecure and dangerous the present building is. It is braced and trussed up in such a fashion as to be a positive eyesore to all who have occasion to do business within its walls. Despite the lesson of the Ford's Theater disaster a few months ago human beings are kept in constant danger merely because of a spirit of rivalry between property-owners, who are enacting the dog in the manger policy.

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Leavenworth is likely to retain its military prison as at present. The provision adopted by the House abandoning the military prison and turning it into a Federal penitentiary was dropped from the appropriation bill this afternoon in the Senate. There was a brisk debate, in which the fact was developed that there was more in the scheme than could properly be looked after in a bill of this character. Senators Allison, Manderson, and Hawley picked the scheme to pieces very thoroughly. They showed that it would involve the transfer of United States prisoners from local penitentiaries where they are now cared for at comparatively small cost and the building up of a big Federal penal institution at Leavenworth by the expenditure of millions of dollars. Senator Peffer declared the people of Leavenworth were bitterly opposed to the scheme. They did not object to the vicinity of a military prison wherein only sixty of the convicts were hardened criminals, but they were decidedly opposed to the erection of a big general penitentiary whose discharged convicts would in great measure make the county their subsequent home. These statements decided the fate of the scheme in the Senate, and the paragraphs in the sundry civil bill as passed by the House were stricken out without even a division. Unless the section is restored in conference, which is doubtful, the military prison will remain as at present.

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A board of officers will meet at New York City April 2 for the examination of such Lieutenants of the line as may be ordered for transfer to the ordnance department. Detail for the board is as follows: Col. Charles T. Alexander, Capts. Stanhope E. Blunt, William H. Corbusier, Charles W. Whipple, and Ira MacNutt.

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It has been decided that the Northern District of Illinois will not get an additional District Judge at the hands of the Fifty-third Congress, for at the meeting of the Senate Judiciary committee today it was decided to hold up the matter indefinitely. A report could not be secured, and so this case will go over until the next Congress.

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Congressman-elect V. N. Warner and Walter Reeves of Illinois were on the floor of the House today and were presented to a number of their future colleagues on the Republican side.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

List of Measures That Have Been Approved by Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The President has signed these acts: To amend the articles for the government of the navy; to amend Sec. 2,455 Revised Statutes, relative to the sale of isolated tracts of public lands less than a quarter acre in extent; authorizing the delivery of condemned cannon to certain G. A. R. posts; to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yellowstone River, Dawson County, Mont.; to provide for the examination and classification of mineral lands in Montana and Idaho; and donating certain naval cannon to the Oregon State Soldiers' Home, Roseburne.

OPPOSITION TO MR. RYAN IS SHOWN.

Newfoundland People Do Not Seem to Want Him as Consul.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 27.—A memorial has been signed by leading commercial men and citizens requesting the United States Senate to reconsider the appointment of Mr. Ryan of Wisconsin as Consul to Newfoundland in place of Mr. Malloy, who has held the consulship for twenty-five years.

RECEIPTS OF GOLD FOR NEW BONDS.

The Aggregate Thus Far Is in Excess of $37,000,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The aggregate amount of gold coin received up today by the government on account of the recent purchase of bonds is $37,138,125.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—A sale of $25,000 of new 4 per cent government bonds has been made at 119¼.

NOTES FROM THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Sugar Planters in Cuba Reported to Be in a Deplorable Condition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Without some concessions or an advance in the price of sugar another year will see a state of affairs direful and disastrous even with the most prosperous Cuban planters. This is the substance of a report by Walter B. Basker, United States Consul at Sagua La Grande, Cuba, upon the subject of the financial embarrassments of sugar planters. He says they are, at the very beginning of the grinding season, in a most deplorable condition, and that bankruptcy appears inevitable to nine-tenths of them. The very low price of sugar centrifugals, now at 1¼ cents per pound, Spanish gold, with indications of a further decline in prices, renders the situation so discouraging that some mills have ceased to grind and planters are suspending.

Tinsley Still on the Anxious Seat.

The question of the confirmation of A. D. Tinsley as Postmaster at Sioux Falls, S. D., was again raised in executive session in the Senate today, but Senator Pettigrew objected to the submission of this matter in the absence of a quorum, and the nomination again went over.

Another Pension Veto.

President Cleveland has sent to the House a message vetoing the bill for the relief of Catherine Ott, widow of Joseph Ott. Although the pension application was once rejected by the Pension Office, the President says under the rules it cannot be adjudicated there.

Washington Briefs.

Bert Schlessinger has been appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Northern District of California.

An amendment was agreed to in the Senate appropriating $25,000 for a hospital at Fort Meade, S. D., to take the place of the one recently burned.

Senator Martin today made a favorable report on the bill allowing a second homestead entry to all persons who have lost the lands formerly entered through no fault of theirs.

Representative Bartlett of New York has introduced a bill appropriating $10,000 for the erection of a monument in memory of the late Commander Timothy Green Benham at Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y.

Senator Allison has introduced in the Senate a bill similar to the one presented in the House providing for the construction of a navigable canal through the United States from the great lakes to the St. Lawrence River and tidewater in the Hudson River, to be built by the Maritime Canal Company of North America.

DEATH OF ELIZABETH W. DURLEY.

Noble Character and Influential Life of a Pioneer Woman.

HENNEPIN, Ill., Feb. 25.—[Special Correspondence.]—The people of this community mourn the loss of one of their most honored pioneer women, Elizabeth Winters Durley, wife of Williamson Durley, whose funeral occurred here Sunday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Durley celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary a short time ago, they having been married in a log cabin at Mount Palatine, Putnam County, Ill., Dec. 2, 1834. Ever since they have been residents of the county, contributing through all these years to the best religious and social life about them and taking the lead in every good work. Their home has been known wast and widely for its open-handed hospitality. Mrs. Durley was a woman of rare strength and beauty of character. Though nearly 85 years of age at the time of her death her activity both in her home and church still was great, and in both places her helpful presence will be missed sadly. She was a charter member of the Congregational church of Hennepin and her life was that of an exemplary Christian, whose deeds rather than her words proclaimed her abiding faith and love. Mrs. Durley was one of four sisters who with their husbands celebrated their golden weddings, a rather remarkable instance of family longevity. According to an oft-expressed wish Mrs. Durley was borne to her last resting place by her own sons, five of whom with three sisters and their venerable father survive her.

RIGHTS OF THE WIFE.

ASSERTED BY ONE WOMAN TO BE TO LIVE IN IDLENESS.

She Wants a Divorce for Neglect, and Her Artist Husband Says She Is a Devout Disciple of Advanced Theorists—New Version of Their Theory—Opinions of Chicago's Independent Thinkers on the Question—Talks on Good Pickles and Poor Dressing—Woman's Concerns.

An essentially new and unique version of the "woman's rights" theory hails from Cincinnati. This time it figures conspicuously in divorce proceedings. As the amusing story goes, the wife of a wealthy artist, John W. Fierro, sues for separation on the ground of neglect. The husband flies a cross-petition instanter alleging the complainant to be a devout disciple of woman's rights. In the study of this subject, he says, she has reached the conclusion a wife should be supported in absolute idleness, her conception being that she shall have all rights assumed by the sterner sex, relegating to others the household work. Denying all charges of his wife John W. Fierro asks for a divorce.

The interesting tale was told to a number of Chicago women yesterday afternoon. Of course they all laughed at it as the embodiment of absurdity. These, however, are samples of the sentiments expressed by a business-woman, a minister, and a lawyer:

Miss Ada C. Sweet—It is certainly a very foolish affair. In the first place it is absurd for a wife to be arraigned for holding certain opinions. As to what she practices is another thing. The possession of decided views on any subject does not violate the marriage contract. I do not know what the law is in Ohio, but in Illinois such a cross-petition as made by the husband would not hold good. To my mind marriage would be a failure if women were hauled up on account of opinion.

Mrs. Celia P. Woolley—Of course I think the larger opportunities for woman's work bring, incidentally, disadvantages and trials into the domestic circle. That women are coming to take greater interest in things outside the home at first sight may seem to many men to be disloyalty to the home. The cure for this lies in greater community of thought between husband and wife on all topics pertaining to the welfare of society. The home as well as the social intercourse needs to be lifted above the level of the commonplace and trivial. When husbands and wives talk with each other on serious topics and thus elevate the home life, this seeming strife will disappear. The so-called emancipated woman who makes a claim to be supported in idleness misunderstands the nature of the woman's movement. In a word, the woman's movement does not mean independence from men, but closer moral and intellectual companionship.

Mrs. Margaret H. Ahrens—As a lawyer I should say there is absurdity on the face of it. It is not surprising, however, that the wife of an artist should feel neglected, as it is quite possible an artist may not sell enough pictures to enable his wife to keep the domestic pot boiling. Even if she let the husband cook and wash the faces of children, that is not sufficient ground for divorce. The divorce mill will have to grind faster if the complaints of all husbands of a woman's rights wife are to be aired in court. And what is more, perhaps John W. Fierro has forgotten the day when joining hands with said Mary he said: "With all my worldly goods I thee endow." The fact is, the whole thing is too absurd to merit consideration.

SOME FEATURES OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Pickles and Dress Before the National Household Economic Association.

Fifty interested women assembled yesterday morning at the monthly meeting of the National Household Economic Association, of which Mrs. Laura S. Wilkinson is President, to consider what is dear to the heart of the housekeeper—practical and progressive features of domestic science. As the official head of numerous organizations throughout the country reports are received from time to time by the National Secretary. The first part of the meeting was devoted to the consideration of such communications, which show that the idea of intelligent household economics is gaining in the different States. Then came the special practical features of the program, the first being an exhibition by Miss Kate Will of new household articles designed to be real helps to the busy housewife. This was followed by an interesting paper by Mrs. Kate H. Watson on miscellaneous topics. Every culinary artist does not know that dried fruits may be pickled, and thus prepared possess the delicious flavor of fresh fruits. The following was recommended: "Quickly wash the dried fruits that none of the flavor may escape in the water. After soaking until it regains its original size it is cooked in the water in which it has been soaked, either in the oven or on top of the stove in a porcelain or granite kettle. Then anything that can be made with the fresh fruit may be prepared." After consideration of two great needs of the day—good cooks and good dressmakers—Mrs. Watson said something to say of the moral duty of being carefully dressed. "We all owe a duty to society," she said, "by being as well dressed as the purse will permit. Clothes bear rather a curious relation to humanity after all. Their moral effect is great, though it cannot be understood perfectly in considering the subject of human kind. In a word, clothes carefully cared for and properly worn show balance of mind as well as self-respect. The simple consciousness of being well dressed is sometimes a tower of strength. Boys and girls should not be allowed to underrate this power. "The religious instinct is no more deeply implanted in the human heart than the love of physical beauty and its adornment. It is felt by the ignorant as well as the educated. A slovenly attired woman never knows the self-respect of the well-gowned woman. Of course, to be well dressed does not mean costly clothing. It has been said that dress is an inborn quality. However it be, it recognizes this truth—that to buy poor materials, linings, and trimmings is the dearest kind of extravagance. The wearing qualities of the garment depend much upon the quality of the material. And what is more, the little attentions to dress, such as brushing, removing spots, and hanging right side out, preserves the freshness of one's wardrobe. In conclusion, economy is a fine art, and does not mean going without, but thrifty management of that which we possess."

WORK IN BEHALF OF POOR CHILDREN.

Twenty-five Young Women Form the Thursday Club for That Purpose.

A semi-social, semi-philanthropic club, to be known under the caption of the Thursday club, has been inaugurated a work in behalf of poor children. Recently organization was effected by twenty-five enthusiastic young women, and the following officers were chosen: Honorary President, Miss Ada Wright; President, Miss Maude Corbett; Vice-President, Mrs. Wirt K. Gassette; Secretary, Miss Mabel Dore; Treasurer, Miss Etta Delamater. In brief the plan of the club is to open a room which shall be a trysting-place for homeless children. Here they may indulge in wholesome amusement to their heart's content and find a helping hand in time of trouble. So much for the reform department in charge of Mrs. Amos C. Dean. The social department, of which Mrs. Elmer T. Flagg in Chairman, will give functions from time to time to secure the wherewithal for its work of philanthropy. The first will be an informal musicale, to be given Thursday evening, March 14, at the home of the Honorary President. Interested young men will coöperate as associate members.

INTEREST IN MRS. FLORENCE MAYBRICK.

Three Thousand English Women Protest Against Her Continued Imprisonment.

Particularly gratifying to Chicago women who have interested themselves on behalf of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American woman incarcerated at Woking Prison, London, is the announcement that English women met a few days ago to protest against her continued imprisonment. The protest took the form of a resolution deprecating the fact that Henry Asquith, the Home Secretary, refused the requisition praying for a public rehearing of the case. The requisition bore 3,000 signatures.

GIVE THEIR IDEAS ON DRESS REFORM.

Practical Suggestions Made at the National Council of Women.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Dress reform was the theme of the discussion throughout today's session of the National Council of Women. Practical suggestions for furthering the improved dress movement were made in the report of the Chairman of the Dress committee, Frances E. Russell of St. Paul, Minn. The committee made a vigorous protest against the present cumbersome skirts, high heels, and constricted waists, and characterized the modern civilized woman's dress as a demonstration of habitual idleness.

The ethics of dress were reviewed by the Rev. Ida C. Hulton of Moline, Ill., who said the time spent in the consideration of dress had been so extensive too little thought had been bestowed on the development of the mind and body.

Martha Strickland of Illinois held that artistic dress was based on artistic thought, knowledge, work, and the consideration of many important principles. The modern dress she pictured as a gross violation of unity, especially in the exaggeration of the shoulders and the minimizing of the waist.

Frances E. Lowry of Massachusetts spoke on the ideal costume of a woman bicyclist, and Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson of Massachusetts advocated loose clothing of a porous material.

Mrs. Annie White Johnson of Chicago made an earnest plea for the emancipation of women from their fashion plates. The session closed with a plea for reform dress by Julia Pauline Leavitt of Maine, who referred to dressmaking as a profession in which stupidity was colossal.

WORK DONE BY WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

Aims of the Relief Corps and Its Agreement with the Council.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Woman's Relief Corps Auxiliary of the Grand Army of the Republic entered the National Council of Women in 1894. It introduced patriotic teachings and set forth the full value of organized and systematic work among women. It has an exact business system, with full returns and tabulated reports. Its treasurers, local, State, and national, are under bonds, and all its proceedings are conducted according to strict parliamentary rules.

Its growth has been marvelous. Organized July, 1883, in Denver with forty-two members, it now numbers 140,000, with subordinate corps in every State and Territory in the Union. It has built homes, hospitals, monuments, and memorial halls, and given a new meaning to Memorial day by bringing hundreds of thousands of children into participation in the observances.

It has secured important legislation on behalf of orphans' homes, secured the passage of the army nurse bill, founded soldiers' homes, libraries, and supplies home comforts to the hospitals. Its system of relief is complete and illustrates the possibility of assisting the needy and unemployed under the protection of secrecy, thus preserving their independence and self-respect. It has inaugurated patriotic teachings in the schools and asks that a flag be placed over every schoolhouse and the flag salute in every schoolroom. It has raised and expended over $1,000,000 in its charitable work.

The Woman's Relief Corps embraces women of all creeds, colors, and nationalities, and though sparingly organized in the Union soldier and his dependents, it is first in the field in times of fires, floods, famine, and great public calamity. It is organized to perpetuate itself, as all loyal women are eligible to membership, and when the last veteran shall have gone to his reward it will still stand the first agency of national relief.

The Grand Army of the Republic in last national encampment formally approved of the entrance of the Woman's Relief Corps into the National Council of Women, and is the only association of men standing for the council idea. Mrs. Emma R. Wallace of Chicago is national President.

KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

Art and Music Club Section.

The Art and Music Section of the Woodlawn Woman's club met at the Woodlawn Park club yesterday afternoon. Mrs. W. F. Kernan was elected Permanent Chairman, Miss Jessie C. Brown, Secretary, and Mrs. A. C. Crawford, delegate. It was decided to hold an entertainment devoted to art and music March 17. The following women will serve on the Entertainment committee: Mrs. A. C. Crawford, Mrs. W. J. Fowler, Mrs. Thomas Bradwell.

Of Interest to Women.

Chafing-dish cookery will be demonstrated at Armour Institute this afternoon by Miss Ballard.

The Executive Board of the Young Women's Christian Association will meet this morning at No. 291 Michigan avenue.

Mrs. Alice W. Putman will speak before the Collegiate Alumnæ Association Saturday afternoon on "School Sanitation."

"Folk Lore and Ballads" is the theme to be discussed by the Chicago Kindergarten College Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by Mr. Denton J. Snider.

The second of a series of song recitals illustrative of German song will be given this morning by Miss Villa Whitney White before the Amateur Musical club.

"Koshchei, the Deathless; or, the Diffusion of Fairy Tales," is the subject of a lecture to be given this evening at the Chicago Kindergarten College by Miss John Faucher.

Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman, Miss Elizabeth Harrison, Prof. Frederick Starr, Dr. Richard G. Moulton, Dr. N. D. Hillis, Dr. H. W. Thomas, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie are among the lecturers who will participate in the eighth Literary School to be held later week at the Chicago Kindergarten College.

HIGH SCHOOL AT GALVA DEDICATED.

New Building That Cost $35,000 Is Formally Opened.

GALVA, Ill., Feb.

WHEAT BOOM BURSTS

ALL THE ENTHUSIASM OVER FRENCH NEWS DISSIPATED.

No Cash Business to Warrant the Change in Sentiment Regarding the Foreign Situation—Realizing Sales Cause of the Late Decline—Two Cargoes of Corn Worked for Spring Shipment—Provisions Were Heavy and Inactive—Street and Other Produce Market Quotations.

Foreign news put wheat for May delivery up to 54⅝c with a rush, but an absence of cash business to back up such an advance let it settle back to a close ⅜c lower than Tuesday. The feeling was a little mixed but in the main bullish. Outside markets did not have much snap and the action here suggested manipulation for the benefit of New York. May wheat opened at the closing price of the previous day, but was sold down to 53¾c on the theory that the advance of Tuesday was sharp enough to furnish a selling spot. Northwestern receipts were 335 cars, against 289 last year, and 61 the year before. Early cables were firm and ½d higher. The market has broadened out considerably, and there was fair buying whenever the price of May touched 54c. July wheat was sold freely by the people who have been buyers recently on the theory that the difference would widen between it and May. The market sold up sharply on French news of crop damage and of foreign buying. One prominent house had a cable stating that the French were buying cargoes off coast, but the business was finally summed up as a single cargo lot. Reports from New York that wheat bought for foreign account was being resold caused a sharp reaction. Closing cables came in firm, however, and caused a little rally. By this time the temper of the pit crowd had become rather bearish, and a little buying just before the close by a local house was all that made the last price bid instead of asked. Closing public cables quoted spot wheat in Liverpool firm and in moderate demand, ½@1d higher, with futures ½@¾d higher. Paris was up 1½@2c a bu, and Berlin ¾c higher. The foreign situation was certainly more encouraging yesterday than it has been for some time previous, although only a few loads were worked. Glasgow took a little No. 2 red at 2c over the bid of the previous day. A number of houses had bids for No. 2 red wheat for March shipment c. i. f. Havre. Two cargoes of Oregon wheat were reported at New York yesterday and one was taken for reshipment to Holland. This accounted for the big receipts shown at New York, while the amount of wheat that was accounted for on the ground that the vessels had been engaged to load barley, but that shippers were unable to get cargoes and loaded wheat instead. Private cables reported 470,000 bu, against clearances in wheat and flour of 339,000 bu. Local receipts were 17 cars, against 13,000 bu inspected out of store. The demand from millers was scarcely any sharp as it has been. Samples were quiet with No. 3 red 50¾@52c and No. 3 hard at 55½c. No. 2 red was quoted 52@53½c in store and ½c higher to arrive.

The corn market was narrow but nervous and in a general way followed wheat. The net loss for the day was rather greater than in wheat. There is no great short interest in the market and this tends to keep the options down. Pardridge was credited with selling corn and Ream with covering shorts around 40⅝@40½c. Local receipts were 141 cars, and there was a fairly good demand for them. The Liverpool market was ¼d higher but exports were light at 8,000 bu, against primary point receipts of 340,000 bu. The May option opened on the closing price of the day before, sold down to 40½c in sympathy with wheat, and after some later changes closed with low prices for the day held. Charters were made for 100,000 bu, one cargo being worked by Bartlett-Frazier and another by Carrington-Hannah. To go to store No. 3 yellow sold 4c under May prices on the basis of 40c May, with sales on the other roads at 41⅝@42c. No. 3 corn sold at 41c on the Illinois Central to go to store and at 41¾@41½c on track and to go to store on other roads. No. 2 yellow was also bid at 40½c, with choice samples of No. 3 at 39½@39¾c. Prices were about ¼c higher all around.

Shorts Buy Oats Early.

The oats market presented a good activity early in the day, and was rendered firm for a time while shorts were covering. Subsequently weakness developed through sympathy with corn, although offerings were not large. The session was without special feature. May opened at 29⅝c, sold down to 29½c, and closed with 29¾c bid, a net loss of ⅛@¼c. June ranged at 29½@29¾c, resting at 29¾c, a loss of ⅛@¼c. July sold at 27⅞@28c, ending at ¼c decline. Receipts were larger than expected at 122 cars, and 150 cars are estimated for today. Car lots in store and to go there were in good demand and ¼c higher. No. 3 white sold at 29¾c, and No. 2 at 28¾@29c. Samples were in lighter supply and sold well. The market was steady early, but advanced ¼c later, with white oats the best demand. No. 2 on track ranged at 28@28¼c, do white at 31½@31¾c, No. 2 at 29@29¼c, and do white at 31½@32¾c.

Rye was scarce, in good request, and firm, although dull. No 2 to go to store was wanted at 51½c. No. 2 f. o. b. sold at 53¼c and No. 3 at 51c. May was 53¾c sellers and 53c nominally. Arrivals were 3 cars.

Barley was dull and steady at Tuesday's prices. The demand was rather tame, while the supply was less burdensome. Some receivers held lots down, but no one would pay what could be obtained. No. 2 f. o. b. ranged at 52@54c, No. 3 at 50@52½c, and No. 4 at 50c. Receipts were light at 12 cars.

Flaxseed was in a trifle better demand, but prices remained unchanged. Little of importance occurred. The supply was too small for much business. Receipts were 7 cars; shipments, 1,385 bu.

The demand for such timothy seed as was offered proved to be slow and values receded about 5c. Really choice seed was scarce and would have sold at former prices. Common to good ranged at $3.25@5.52½ and low grade at $4.00, while choice sold at $5.60@5.75.

Offerings of clover seed were meager, but the demand was much less urgent, and an easier feeling prevailed. A few bags choice sold at $9.00@9.10 and arbitrated prices at $9.15. Fair to good country seed was quotable $8.60@9.00.

Bran was in fair demand, with sales at $14.00@14.25. Middlings sold at $13.75 f. o. b.

The provision market was declined to be heavy, with Swift the most prominent seller of product. Hog receipts were about as expected, at 38,000. Only a moderate cash business was transacted, and the Liverpool quotations on a number of products were lowered. Closing prices were about the lowest of the day and showed material loss.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

The March report of the *Orange Judd Farmer* will make the total stocks of grain now in farmers' hands 563,239,000 bu of corn, 154,578,000 bu of wheat, and 254,174,000 bu of oats.

The stock of corn is 100,000,000 bu less than last year, but the crop from which it remains was 275,000,000 smaller, showing that economy in feeding and the partial substitution of other grains is bridging over the deficiency in the crop. The distribution of the remaining farm stocks is abnormal, more than 30 per cent of the total being in three States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. These States hold 40,000,000 bu more corn than a year ago, but Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska hold less than 30 per cent of last year's stocks at this date.

The stocks of wheat remaining in first hands are apparently 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bu, smaller than the actual stocks of last March as determined by the final distribution. It is possible that the difference is almost offset by the increase in visible stocks and in country elevators, so that it is reasonable to assume that the aggregate supplies of wheat in the country are little changed from a year ago. The great bulk of the wheat remaining is in the winter wheat States, where a very large crop was harvested, but in Minnesota and the Dakotas nearly 26,000,000 bu are yet on the farms.

A careful investigation as to the amount fed farm animals shows that the earlier impressions were exaggerated. Local returns from every county indicate that the amount thus disposed of up to March 1 will not exceed 27,000,000 bu. Corn was relatively dearer than wheat only during a short time in the early fall. At that time feeding of wheat was general, but when values returned to their proper relation feeding largely ceased. In Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska it was maintained and still continues. In the main winter wheat States there was a large corn crop, while in the spring wheat district but comparatively little feeding is ever done.

A prominent grain man objects to the estimate of European requirements which is commonly accepted in Chicago shipping circles. He cites the statement made by the Liverpool *Corn Trade News* to the effect that the weekly consumption of foreign wheat by Great Britain and the importing countries of the continent has been 7,750,000 bu since Aug. 1. An estimate of 6,500,000 bu to 6,600,000 bu has been assumed in computing theoretical requirements.

The legislative committee held another meeting yesterday afternoon. It is at work over a bill to be presented to the Legislature, but there is considerable difference of opinion developing as to the form of such a bill. A number of directors feel that with a clear-cut opinion from the Attorney-General there is law enough on the elevator question and that what is needed is enforcement of the spirit of existing statutes.

Lake rates for winter storage and spring shipment to Buffalo were weaker at 1¾c for corn. Charters were made for 100,000 bu.

Figuring the Liverpool quotation for June shipment the local market is just on an export basis.

Puts on May wheat sold at 53⅝@53⅝c and calls at 54¼c and 54⅜@54½c. Puts on May corn ranged at 40⅝@40½c and calls at 41⅛@41½c.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 30 cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 37,000.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tues. day.	Price range yester'day.	Closed yester'day.	Closed Feb. 26.
WHEAT.				
Feb....	51¾	51⅜@ 52⅜	51¾	51¾
May...	54⅜	53⅛@ 54⅝	54	54⅜
July...	54¾	54@ 55¾	55	54⅞
CORN.				
Feb....	43⅝	43@ 43¾	43⅜	44
May...	40¾	40⅛@ 40¾	40½	40¾
OATS.				
Feb....	28¾	28⅝@ 28¾	28⅝	.....
May...	29¾	29⅝@ 29¾	29¾	29¾
MESS PORK.				
Feb....	10.02½	9.92½@10.02½	9.95	11.02½
May...	10.22½	10.12½@10.22½	10.15	12.02½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
Feb....	6.32½	6.25 @ 6.32½	6.27½	7.10
May...	6.47½	6.40 @ 6.47½	6.42½	7.10
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.				
Feb....	5.10	5.00 @ 5.07½	5.02½	6.17½
May...	5.27½	5.20 @ 5.27½	5.23½	6.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Tuesday by carloads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Tot'l
Winter wheat	10	6	1	17
Spring wheat	..	..	..	..
Corn	7	125	9	141
Oats	84	37	1	122
Rye	3	1	..	4
Barley	..	8	1	13
Total	107	177	12	296

Inspected out: 13,103 bu wheat.

The following table shows the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1895.	RECEIPTS. 1894.	SHIPMENTS. 1895.	SHIPMENTS. 1894.
Flour, brls	15,421	14,707	12,141	9,700
Wheat, bu	20,540	30,514	20,497	10,453
Corn, bu	160,214	404,770	47,393	68,972
Oats, bu	278,570	316,950	103,706	136,347
Rye, bu	12,423	4,095	6,041	1,974
Barley, bu	88,950	41,060	15,306	17,742
T. Seed, lbs	139,730	160,000	89,868	349,878
C. Seed, lbs	4,140	18,020	54,931	71,003
Pro. 87½ lbs	..	45,714	420	77,320
F. Seed, bu	1,950	1,900	1,035	599
B. Corn, lbs	41,150	38,000	58,970	94,010
Cheese, lbs	95,840	52,470	125,834	180,660
Butter, lbs	282,385	388,928	577,994	417,518
Eggs, cases	614	4,063	248	1,907
Hides, lbs	230,790	464,570	408,770	592,725
Wool, lbs	18,760	620	41,645	27,560

STREET PRODUCE MARKETS.

Butter Declines a Cent—Eggs Easier—Poultry Firm.

There was scarcely any inquiry for butter and dealers were exceedingly gloomy. Prices were marked down 1c all around, and it is thought that on this basis some shipping orders may materialize. Stocks are piling up on merchants' hands and receipts yesterday were again liberal, considering the outlet. The local demand is fair, but insufficient to make anything like activity.

According to the *Trade Bulletin* the causes which have led to the low prices are the increasing competition which the United States is meeting from Australia and New Zealand, and the production of oleo oil and butterine. A comparison of prices in the Chicago market for a number of years shows how values have been affected. Starting with 1880 it will be seen that prices for the year ranged at 18@37c; during 1885 prices ranged at 15½@40c; during 1890 the range was 14@29c; and during 1894 was 15@26c, showing a lower level each year. Australia has proved to be a great competitor against this country for the English requirements. This is confirmed by the recent arrival at Liverpool of a cargo from Australia consisting of 900 tons, equal to about 33,500 tubs. This is the largest cargo ever received in England. Other cargoes of smaller quantities have been received. This industry is being fostered by home government, which gives a bounty to these countries for the production of butter. Eggs were quoted a shade lower on account of increased receipts. The market is relatively higher than butter, as other markets within this is attracting shipments. A carload is expected from Texas. Stocks in retailers' hands are light, but they are indisposed to buy at present figures except from hand to mouth. The last lot of ice-house eggs was closed out yesterday. Poultry of all kinds was active and prices fully up to Tuesday's.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Creamery: Extra separator, 21c; firsts, 19@20c; seconds, 16@17c; thirds, 14@ 14c. Dairies: Fancy (Cooley's), 19c; firsts, 15 @17c; seconds, 10@11c; packing stock, 8@9c.

CHEESE—New makes: Finest full cream shoddars, 9½@9¾c; twins, 9¼@10c; Young Americas, 10¾c; slightly skimmed, 6@7c; Swiss cheese, new, 10c; brick cheese, 8@8½c.

EGGS—Receipts, 4,063 cases; case count included, 25½@26c; strictly fresh laid, loss off, cases returned, 25c; not strictly fresh, 22@25c; cooler stock, 22@24c.

GAME—Jacksnipe, $1.25 per doz; plover, $1.50; mallard ducks, $4.25@4.50; canvas backs, $6.00 @10.00; geese, 50c@60c; rabbits, $1.00@1.50.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, good to choice, $2.00 @4.00 per bbl; Jamaica bananas, $1.00@1.75; good to choice, $1.00@1.25; lemons, common to choice, $2.25@2.75 per box; Jersey cranberries, $3.75@4.00 per bu box; Florida oranges, $2.50@ 3.75 per box; California oranges, $2.75@3.50 per box.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 5¼c per lb; No. 2 do, 4¾c; No. 1 calf, 7c; No. 2 do, 6¼c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½c.

HAY—Receipts, 750 tons; shipments, 71 tons. Offerings not so large and demand moderate; prices ranged as follows: Timothy, $11.00@13.00 @10.50. No. 2 at $9.00@9.50. Mixed nominal at $7.00@9.00. Upland prairie at $8.50@10.50 for good to choice, and $4.50@7.50 for poor to fair.

POULTRY—Dressed springs, 8½@9c; roosters, 5c; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, 8½@10c; ducks, 10@ 10c; live turkeys, 7@8c; springs, 8@8½c; roosters, 5c; ducks, 8½@10c; geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

POTATOES—Less than carloads from store: Hebrons, 66@70c per bu; Rurals, 60@75c. Sweet potatoes—Illinois, $1.50@2.00 per bri.

VEGETABLES—New cabbages, California, $2.75 @3.25 per crate; celery, 20@35c per doz; cucumbers, $2.50@3.00 per doz; cauliflower, fancy, $1.50@ 2.25 per crate; onions, $1.50@2.50 per bri; lettuce, home grown, 75c per 4-doz case; California tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per crate; beets, carrots, and turnips, 80c@$1.00 per bri; squash, $1.25 @1.75 per doz.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.25 for high-wines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Sales and Movements of Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Live Stock with Quotations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat —Exports, 154,901: receipts, 131,050 bu. Spot quiet, but holders firm, exporters taking 6 loads, chiefly No. 2 red, in store March 96@96¼c over May, and No. 1 Manitoba at 93¼c over f. o. b. afloat. For local account, 10,200 bu No. 2 red in store at 58¾c. Futures quiet and irregular. The exports of wheat today from the four chief Atlantic ports were 206,029 bu, against 6,665 bu a year ago. Corn—Exports, 2,780 bu; receipts, 1,150 bu. Spot in light supply and firm but quiet, exporters taking 6,500 bu steamer mixed at 50¾c f. o. b. afloat; do afloat nominally at 50c; 1,000 bu No. 3 at 50c delivered. Futures quiet and slightly easier. Oats—Exports, 4380 bu; receipts, 72,450 bu. Spot was in moderate demand at easier figures. Sales 20,000 bu No. 2 white at 37½@38c; February, do at 38c; March do at 36½@37c; May do at 36¾c; 20,000 bu No. 2 mixed at 33¾c; 15,000 bu mixed at 33½c; 5,000 bu white at 34@35½c for mixed. Futures opened steady, but closed easier. Rye nominal. Official sales:

WHEAT.

Months.	Opening.	Low est.	High est.	Closing.	Last night.
March	58¼	58	58½	58⅛	58½
May	59¼	58¾	59¾	59	58¾
June	59¼	59¼	59½	59¼	59¼
July	59¾	59 7-16	59 13-16	59½	59¾
Aug	59¾	59 7-16	59¾	59½	59¾
Sept	60¾	60	60¼	60	60¼

CORN.

Feb	....	....	....	48¼	49¼
May	49¾	49 3-16	49½	49¼	49¾
July	49¾	49¾	49¾	49½	49¾
Sept	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	50

OATS.

Feb	....	....	....	33¾	33¾
March	....	....	....	33¾	33¾
April	....	....	....	33¾	33¾
May	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾

COTTON—The future delivery market opened at an advance of 1@3 points on near months and at unchanged prices on late months. Subsequently prices eased off 1@4 points, followed by recovery of 1 point, closing quiet at 1@2 points decline from yesterday's final figures. The market for spot cotton in Liverpool this morning was reported steadier at unchanged quotations. Middling uplands, 3d. Sales, 10,000 bales, to which 2,000 bales were subsequently added. Futures deliveries were quiet and steady at 2 point advance on yesterday's values. Receipts at the port today were 18,505 bales. On the spot the market was dull but steady. Middling uplands at 5 9-16c and do gulf at 5 13-16c. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	4,700	5.43	5.41	nominal.
March	8,700	5.45	5.41	5.41@5.42
April	5,400	5.45	5.42	5.42@5.43
May	24,000	5.49	5.45	5.46@5.47
June	17,300	5.51	5.47	5.48@5.49
July	4,000	5.53	5.51	5.51@5.52
August	11,000	5.57	5.55	5.55@5.56
September	1,100	5.61	5.60	5.60@5.61
October	3,500	5.66	5.65	5.65@5.66
November	700	5.70	5.70	5.69@5.70
December	3,100	5.75	5.75	5.74@5.75

Corrected to the stars: all months, except December, declined 5 to 10 points, which was steady, with trading small at the concession on cost. The Brazilian markets were closed, owing to a holiday. European advices were unfavorable. Havre opened ¾f lower, closing steady at the decline. Hamburg was quiet and ¼ pfenig lower. Receipts at Brazilian ports were 17,000 bags. American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 13,983 bags. American visible supply 401,291 bags. Today's sales:

Months.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
February	500	15.00	15.00	nominal.
March	3,500	15.05	14.95	14.95@15.00
May	1,500	14.80	14.65	14.65@14.70
September	1,000	14.75	14.65	14.50@14.65
December	250	14.60	14.60	14.55@14.60

BUTTER—The market on fancy fresh creamery a shade easier, owing to increased receipts and only light demand. New butter—Creamery, Elgin, and other Western extras, 32½@32c; do Western, seconds to firsts, 18@21½c; Western imitation creamery, seconds to firsts, 10@17c; Western dairy, firsts, 14@15c; do thirds to seconds, 9@11c; Western factory, fancy, 14@14½c; do fresh firsts, 11@12c; do thirds to seconds, 6 @10c; rolls, fresh, choice, 14@15c; do poor to good, 8½@12c. Receipts, 5,348 packages.

CHEESE—State, fall cream, large, fall make, colored, fancy, 11¼@11¾c.

EGGS—Receipts, 9,295 cases and 18 brls; the best Western collections are selling at 30@31½c; local demand light.

SUGARS—Raws quiet, but held steadily. Centrifugal, 96 test, at 3c; muscovado, 89 test, 2 11-16c; and molasses sugar, 89 test at 2 7-16c. Refined steady, with trading light.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady; quotations nominal at yesterday's close.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; Pennsylvania oil sales, none; March option sales, none; closed, $1.04 bid. Lima oil sales, none.

OCEAN GRAIN FREIGHTS—Quiet. Engagements, 3 loads to Liverpool 2¼d.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 27.—WHEAT—There was a bullish shading to wheat all through the morning session, and it was near the close when a show of weakness appeared. There was a very good demand for wheat in local pit. The bullish tone of the market appeared to be based more on sentiment than on developments of the day, for the gossip was not strikingly in favor of the bull side. Primary receipts were 476,000 bu, an increase over a year ago of 140,000 bu. Futures closed practically unchanged. May closed yesterday at 57c, opened today at 57¼c; lowest 56¾c, and highest 57¾c. July closed yesterday at 58¾c, opened at 58¾c today, went to 58¼@58¾c, high point, and 57¾@57¾c, lowest. There was a good demand for cash wheat, with prices considerably higher, No. 1 Northern bringing 58¾@58¾c. No large sales of elevator wheat were reported. Receipts today were 197 cars. Close: February, 57¾c; May, 57c; July, 57¾@58c. On track: No. 1 hard, 59c; No. 1 Northern, 58c; No. 2 Northern, 57c. The flour market is steady; prices unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat opened weaker with some pressure to sell, easing 1@¾c, rallied on French cables, but lost it all and closed at the bottom, ¾@⅞c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 52¼c; May, 53¾c asked; July, 52⅞c bid. Corn opened weak, rallied ⅛@ ¼c with wheat, but fell back to a close ⅛c off; No. 2 mixed, cash, 41¾@42c; February, 41¾c, nominal; May, 42¾c bid; July, 42⅝@43c bid. Oats dull, lower. No. 2 cash, 30c; May, 30¼@ 30¾c bid; June, 30¼c; July, 30¼c bid. Rye and barley, no trading. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; spot and month, 58¾@58⅝c; May, 59¼@ 59¾c; Steamer No. 2 red, 55¼@55½c; receipts, 6,797 bu; stock, 636,472 bu; sales, 22,000 bu; Southern wheat by sample, 58@59c; do on grade, 56¾@56¾c. Corn firm; spot and month, 47¾@ 47¾c; March, 47¼@47¾c; May, 48¼c bid; steamer mixed, 47¼@47½c; receipts, 46,586 bu; stock, 311,446 bu; sales, 7,000 bu; Southern white corn, 48@49c; do yellow, 48@49c. Oats steady to firm; No. 2 white Western, 35¼@36c; No. 2 mixed, 33½@34c; receipts, 4,488 bu; stock, 209,709 bu. Rye steady; No. 2, 53½c bid; receipts, 8,207 bu; stock, 27,324 bu. Grain freights firm; business slow, unchanged.

Toledo, O., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Active, easier; No. 2 cash, 54¾c; May, 55½c; July, 55¾c. Corn—Active and firm; No. 2 mixed, 42¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43c; No. 3 yellow, 42¾c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 2 white, 36c. Rye—Dull; cash, 55c. Clover seed—Steady; prime cash and February, $5.52½; March, $5.47½c; choice, $5.57½; alsike No. 2, $5.00. Receipts—Wheat, 4,500 bu; corn, 600 bu; clover seed, 43 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 26,000 bu; corn, 15,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; clover seed, 874 bags.

Duluth, Minn., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat, No. 1 hard, for February, 58¾c; May, 60c; July, 61c; No. 1 Northern, cash and February, 57¾c; May, 58¾c; July, 59¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 54¾c; No. 3, 51¾c; rejected, 48¼c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, 57¾c. Rye, 46c. Oats, No. 2, 30¼c; No. 3, 30c. Barley, 44@46c. Car inspection today—Wheat, 158. Receipts—Wheat, 380,717 bu; shipments, 500 bu.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat firmer; No. 2 hard, 52@52½c; No. 2 red, 52½c; rejected, 48c. Corn dull but firm; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white, 34½c. Oats active; No. 2 mixed, 30@29½c; No. 2 white, 31c. Receipts—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 16,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 27.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm; No. 2 red, 58c; No. 3 red, 57c. Corn —Good demand; No. 2 yellow, 46c; No. 3 yellow, 46c; No. 3 corn, 45½c. Oats—Firm; No. 3 white, 35½c; No. 2 mixed, 33½c.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 27.—RESIN—Steady; strained, $1.15; good, $1.20. Spirits steady, 30½c. Tar firm, $1.00. Turpentine firm; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.70.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS ABROAD.

Prices and Movements of Grains and Meats on the Liverpool Market.

Liverpool, Feb. 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Spot, firm, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 4s 8d; No. 2 red spring, 5s 3½d; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 2½d; No. 1 California, 5s 2½d; futures opened firm with near positions ½d higher and distant positions ¾d higher; closed steady with near and distant positions ¼d higher; buyer's option, March, 4s 8¼d; April, 4s 8¼d; May, 4s 8¾d; June, 4s 8¾d; July, 4s 9¼d. Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 4s 1¼d; futures opened firm, with near positions unchanged and distant positions ¼d higher; closed steady with near positions unchanged to ¼d higher; buyer's option, March, 4s 1¼d; March, 4s 1½d; April, 4s 2d; May, 4s 2d; June, 4s 2¼d; July, 4s 2½d. Flour—Firm; demand fair; St. Louis fancy winter, 10s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Bacon quiet, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs, 29s 6d; short ribs, 28 lbs, 30s; long clear light, 38 to 45 lbs, 28s; long clear heavy, 45 lbs, 30s; short clear backs light, 18 lbs, 29s 6d; short clear middles heavy, 55 lbs, 28s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, 34s. Shoulders, square, 12 to 18 lbs, 27s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, 37s 6d. Tallow, fine North American, nominal. Beef, extra India mess, 63s 9d; prime mess, 53s 6d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, 62s 6d; do medium, 47s 6d. Lard, quiet; prime Western, 33s 6d; refined in pails, 34s. Refrigerator beef, forequarter, 4½d; hindquarter, 5½d.

TALK OF GOLD SHIPMENTS ONCE MORE.

Firmness of Exchange in London Causes the Talk—Bonds Oversold.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The allotment of the American loan has given general satisfaction here. The details are exactly as cabled yesterday. A few small men got their applications in full. The price has risen to 5½ premium, applicants having covered previously. There is much talk of the speedy return of the bonds to America, and also talk of gold shipments recommencing from America owing to the firmness of exchange. The influenza causes quiet markets because of the many absentees. The tone today was firm, consols rising on the government purchases and foreigners on the buoyancy in Paris. Kaffirs alone were booming. Americans were irregular but had a better tone except for the flatness of Eries and Northern Pacific.

Consols for money and the account, 104 13-16. Railway shares—Canadian Pacific, 45½; Erie, 8⅛; Erie seconds, 26½; Illinois Central, 88¼; Mexican ordinary, 16¾; St. Paul common, 56¾. New York Central, 100½; Pennsylvania, 50¾; Reading, 4⅝; Mexican Central, new, 4s 58½. Bar silver, 27 13-16d per ounce.

Money 1¾ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 1⅛; do three months' bills, 1¼ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance was £217,000. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 254; Madrid, 8c; Paris, 28.23¾; Vienna, 28.23¾; Hamburg, 50; Athens, 77; Rome, 106; Vienna, 103.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 47½ pfg.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 27c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 25c for checks.

DOUGLASS MEMORIAL MEETING OFF.

Quinn Chapel Refuses to Allow the Gathering Unless It Is in Control.

The memorial services in honor of Frederick Douglass, which were to have been held tonight at Quinn Chapel, Twenty-fourth street and Wabash avenue, have been postponed until the evening of April 1, by which time it is expected some other will be secured in which to hold the services. Extensive preparations had been made, according to the original notice, to make the occasion "a credit to the service rendered the negro and to this country," by Mr. Douglass. A number of reverend gentlemen were to make addresses, among them the Rev. J. F. Thomas, the Rev. D. N. Graham, the Rev. E. H. Morris, the Rev. J. L. Jenks, the Rev. M. Townsend, and E. H. Wright. Mrs. John G. Jones was also to give some reminiscences of the life of the distinguished man in whose honor these services were to be held.

But it is all off for the present. And John G. Jones explains why by the instruction and under authority of the committee. His letter is a self-explanatory:

To the People of Chicago: I have been instructed by the Citizens' Committee of Arrangements that has charge of the Douglass memorial services to announce that the memorial services will not take place at the Quinn Chapel Thursday evening, Feb. 28, as was agreed upon. It has been postponed until Monday evening, April 1, when another place will be secured for the occasion. The reason and reason for the postponement of the services are that the Quinn Chapel refuses to allow the memorial services to be held in their church unless the memorial services and arrangements were managed, controlled, and dictated exclusively by the pastor and Quinn Chapel.

JOHN G. JONES.

The Portrait of Christ.

Concerning the appearance of Jesus there are many and varied accounts. There is a legend to this effect—a pretty one: Abdarus, King of Edessa, sent an artist to paint the portrait of Jesus, but the artist failed from the dazzling brightness of the Savior's features. Jesus, honoring the spirit that had prompted the attempt, impressed his likeness on the cloth with which he was wont to wipe his brow and sent it to Abdarus.

THEIR VIEWS DIFFER

RAPID TRANSIT BONDHOLDERS HOLD OPPOSING POSITIONS.

Second Section Bonds Dictating Terms to the First Section Bondholders—Confused Ideas of the Rights of Lake Street Bondholders—Robert T. Lincoln Elected President of the Gaslight and Coke Company—Central Union Telephone Has a War on Its Hands.

The holders of the second section bonds of the South Side Rapid Transit company are advancing some views regarding the strength of their position, which are not readily accepted by the holders of the first section bonds. Some of the second section bondholders, and included among them are some of the largest holders of the stock of the company, declare that their position in a reorganization of the property, or in any discussion as to future provisions, is quite as strong as the position of the first section bondholders. They say their section of the road is quite as essential to the company as is the main line itself, and they point to the fact that the business to and from the stations on the second section bears a much larger proportion to the total business than do the outstanding second section bonds to the total indebtedness.

They claim that it was the proceeds of the second section bonds which provided the equipment of the road, and some of them declare that their mortgage is a first lien on that equipment. That position is stoutly denied by the first mortgage bondholders. It is becoming evident that there is an opportunity for some wide differences of opinion between the first section and second section bondholders, and if the discussion of their rights should be transferred into court the argument would prove expensive for every one interested in the property. The Lake Street reorganization plan seems to have set the pace for junior security holders to dictate to senior securities, and in view of the remarkable proposition that many of the first mortgage bondholders of the Lake Street company are signing it is not surprising to see the junior security holders of the Rapid Transit company adopting an offensive attitude toward the holders of the first section bonds.

Progress in arriving at any definite proposition seems slow. About the only points that are generally agreed to are that an assessment of the stock is impractical, that some mode of financing is connection with the $2,000,000 second section bonds in the Treasury gives the greatest promise of success, and that the bondholders on both sections will find some portion of their coupons into scrip if funds are provided for building southern extensions, and thus testing the earning capacity of the road. An assessment on the stock will only come as a last extremity, for there can be no assessment of the bonds after a foreclosure, and a foreclosure days the property open to an intermediate litigation between the two classes of bondholders. It seems probable that some plan will be worked out to induce large stockholders, and possibly some of the large holders of the second section bonds, to buy outright the second section bonds in the company's treasury or make a collateral loan upon those bonds, and thus raise funds enough for building an Englewood and a Stock Yards branch. The office of the road is showing such material improvement as compared with a year ago, and the outlook is altogether too promising to make it unprofitable for the bondholders to foreclose. They not decide it is worth their while to raise money enough to protect their interest two or three years longer and test the earning capacity of the property with some more favorable time.

There seems to be anything but a clear idea among the holders of the Lake Street bonds as to what their rights would be in case of foreclosure. The statement was authoritatively made yesterday that a majority of the bonds might foreclose and bid in the property at a price equal to the value of the bonds represented in the foreclosure movement, and pay for it with such bonds at par, cutting out absolutely those bonds which did not assent to the movement. A mortgage will, even now, be given to provisions for the bondholders that the Lake Street mortgage has will hardly permit such a cool 'method of freezing out security-holders. The mortgage provides that upon any sale of the property under foreclosure the purchaser must first pay in cash an amount sufficient to cover the cost and expenses of the sale and the proceedings incident thereto, and must then use toward the payment of the remainder of the purchase price any bonds or coupons, reckoning each bond or coupon at such sum as shall be payable thereon, out of the net proceeds of the sale." That is to say, if the road were to be sold at foreclosure for 75 per cent of the face value of the bonds outstanding, bonds could be used in payment at 75, but those bondholders not assenting to the arrangement would receive 75 per cent in cash for their bonds. The strumentals also bind forward in the event of encouragement of any movement by minority bondholders in the direction of foreclosure that they would have to raise a large sum of money to pay the bondholders who are not willing to accept the present agreement. As a matter of fact, it is not at all necessary to bring the road to a foreclosure in order to obtain for the bondholders the full advantage of whatever earning power there is in the property. The mortgage provides that the trustee may take possession of the property immediately after the default, and it does not specify that any particular number of bondholders need make a request. The trustee may appoint agents who will have complete possession of the property and operate it in the interest of the bondholders without any foreclosure, and until such time as net earnings are sufficient to pay all accrued charges and provide for current expenses. This is a perfectly simple way for the bondholders to take possession of the property if they choose to do so.

One of the most important features of the stock market is the higher carrying charges that are shown in changing stock from the February to the March account. This higher rate for turning over is taken either as indicating there is but a small short interest in the market or that money rates are firmer. It would probably be correct to say that both are responsible for the existing situation.

N SEED GRAIN TO FARMERS.

Trade Begins Taking Subscrip- to Aid Nebraska Sufferers.

mmittee appointed by the Board of olicit subscriptions for the relief of n the drought stricken districts has ed its labors. Messrs. Armour & ubscribed $5,000, the Union Stock- Transit company $2,500, the Live change $2,000, and others subscrip- reater or less amount.

received by the Board of Trade yesterday from W. A. Payton and Thurston urge the necessity of im- aid and that the supplies be sent id to their destination. It will re- of 1,500,000 bushels to meet the the farmers. Subscriptions are be- ated among bankers, lumbermen, hants generally, as follows:

s. Applications from the drought stricken have been made for seed wheat, corn, uch seeds being requested as a loan the maturing of the 1895 crop, and o be made on a note with a mortgage op;

the subscribers hereto, agree to pay the opposite our names, in cash, on or rch 5, 1895. Said money to be paid to as treasurer, and by him to be paid ion of H. W. Rogers. Charles L. Ray- F. G. Logan, who are hereby consti- epresentatives in the disbursement of rs for the purpose herein named.

hereby appoint L. J. Gage as trustee ating pro rata the loan when paid.

wishing to contribute may remit F. Stone, Secretary of the Board or L. J. Gage, Treasuer of the st National Bank. The railroads ibute the freight to the fund.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ieers Rule Higher—Hog Trade ctive—Receipts and Prices.

receipts and shipments of live stock mentioned.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
eb. 25...	10,800	354	43,863	13,774
eb. 26...	4,122	729	36,460	9,217
, Feb. 27	12,000	500	38,000	12,000
ts far'...	27,222	1,583	108,323	24,991
last week	29,813	1,487	119,669	36,472
d, 1894..	32,490	708	112,297	52,658
eb. 25....	3,036	48	13,024	1,723
eb. 26...	5,050	.....	8,050	953
, Feb. 27	3,000	.....	8,500	1,500
ts far...	8,727	48	29,574	4,176
last week	9,142	60	27,474	2,807
d 1894..	9,060	.....	30,503	8,291

receipts are estimated at 13,000 cattle, gs, and 14,000 sheep. Last Thursday eep arrived.

—Native steers ruled 10c higher, with f sales at $4.40@5.40, few below $4.10, ds at $5.05@5.75. Trade was active, ther stock and Texas cattle sold freely ner prices. Cows and heifers went large- $3.30; bulls, principally $2.75@3.50; $3.05@5.40; stockers and feeders, 5; bulk, $3.30@4.00.

The market was active and prices with- change. Light bacon grades averaged igher and steady, heavy steady, mixed rather slow. Heavy sold at $3.85@ k $4.10@4.25; mixed and butchers', bulk $3.95@4.20; light $3.85@4.10; Co., $3.60@4.05; pigs $2.00@3.90, bulk $3.70@

—No change.

STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

ork, Feb. 27.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,359 sale, 29 cars; active at general advance ative steers, inferior to good, at $4.00@ , $3.00@4.75; bulls, $3.00@3.35; dry 75@3.50. European cables quote Amer- at 10@10½c dressed weight; refriger- at 9@9¾c. Exports today, 1,532 sheep quarters of beef. CALVES—Receipts, active and 10c higher; veals, poor to 00@5.70; ordinary Western calves, SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 6,782 00 on sale; still dull and no improve- epting an advance of 15@25c on good lambs; best yet held higher; the bal- dinary to fair, $3.20@4.00 per 100 lbs; ry common to strictly choice, $3.75@ fancy, $4.00. HOGS—Receipts, 7,664 ale easier; quoted at $4.25@4.30.

City, Mo., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Re- 900; shipments, 1,300. Market strong er, active; Texas steers, $3.50@4.25; ws, $2.75@3.35; beef steers, $3.70@ tive cows, $2.75@4.00; stockers and $2.35@4.35; bulls, $2.00@3.25. HOGS— 8,900; shipments, 2,800; market shade lower; bulk sales, $4.17½@ heavy, $3.85@4.05; packing, $3.70@ xed, $3.65@3.95; lights, $3.50@3.70; $3.60@3.70; pigs, $3.35@3.60. SHEEP 2,200; shipments, none; market ed.

ts, Mo., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, ad; shipments, 600. Market strong, lightly higher. Native steers, 1,100 to $4.00@5.00; stockers, $3.30; cows, 25; Texas steers, $4.10@4.40; grassers, 25; cows, $2.65@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, hipments, 900. Market 5@10c lower. $4.15@4.30; good mixed and me- 3.95@4.10; good light, $3.85@4.00; mon, rough, etc., $3.25@3.75.

s, Neb., Feb. 27.—CATTLE—Receipts, arket 10c higher; steers, $3.00@5.00; 00@4.75; cows and heifers, $1.25@3.60; 60@2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.00@ 0, $2.75@3.00. HOGS—Receipts, 3,400. steady; light, $3.55@3.80; mixed, $3.70@ heavy, $3.80@4.05. SHEEP—Receipts, to good Western, $2.50@3.20; com- sheep, $1.75@2.50; lambs, $2.75@

City, Ia., Feb. 27.—HOGS—Receipts, terday, 2,060; shipments, 635; opened ed higher; $3.60@3.80, bulk $3.70@ ATTLE—Receipts, 200; yesterday, 560; s, 51; cannot say; others steady; .00@3.00; bulls, $1.75@2.60; oxen, 85; veals, $3.00@4.00; feeders, $2.00 earlings, $2.00@2.90.

tistics on Michigan Farms.

e, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Bulletins from the returns of the last State con- sued today show there are 177,953 the State. None of these consist of less acres or more than 1,000 acres. Of the total number 149, ultivated by owners, 9,127 rented for a tal, and 19,732 worked on shares. The the milk and cream sold for the year 0,385. In addition to this 48,951,378 butter and 206,660 pounds of cheese n.

Army Expenditures.

enditures of the German army in 1889 840,000, or about $190 per man. Of gate sum, £2 [illegible],000 was for pay, 0 for food, an[illegible],000 for cloth-

5%
A LARGE SPECIAL FUND
ng Loans, 6% NET,
OICE Residence or Flat Property.
OTT, LEWIS & CO.
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te, City County onds
BOUGHT AND SOLD. Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond Letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
V. HARRIS & CO.
-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
NEY TO LOAN
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE,
IN SUMS OF
00 AND UPWARD.
VER & SCOTT,
97 WASHINGTON ST.
GLOBE SAVINGS BANK
ARBORN AND JACKSON STREETS.
DER STATE CONTROL.
s of Firms & Individuals Solicited.
—Money—5%
TO LOAN
IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
LEY, BROPHY & CO.
65 and 67 Dearborn-st.
IMONS & CO.,
ACCOUNTANTS,
n 28, 122 La Salle-st.

TO WED IN SPLENDOR.

FINAL PREPARATIONS FOR CASTELLANE-GOULD DOUBLE EVENT.

Mayor Strong Will Perform the Civil Ceremony in New York Saturday Night That Will Make Them One Legally and Archbishop Corrigan Will Bless the Union Monday Noon—Music to Be an Important Feature of the Ceremony—Mrs. Crawford's Opinion of the Count.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Oriental drawing-room of the Gould mansion is to be the scene of the Castellane-Gould wedding Monday, March 4, at noon. The furnishings of the house are nowhere so elaborate as in this room. Mayor Strong, if his gout permits, will go to the house of George Gould Saturday evening. There he will meet the Count de Castellane, the Marquis, the Marquise, his brother, and all those who are to participate in the wedding ceremony.

When the time for the event of the night arrives ex-Judge John F. Dillon, representing the Gould sisters, and Frederic R. Coudert, representatives in the disbursement of representing the De Castellane interests, will produce the marriage contract. Then Mayor Strong will go through a formula similar to

COUNT JEAN DE CASTELLANE.

that which unites dozens of youths and maids in the city hall every week. Made man and wife in the sight of the New York law the Count and Countess de Castellane will proceed to affix their autographs to the contract. The half-dozen or so of persons chosen to act as witnesses will sign, and with that the whole affair will be over.

The provisions of the contract make the Count several times a millionaire during good behavior and bind the Countess to sustain the expenses of the great establishment that the young couple are to set up in Paris. Ex-Judge Dillon has devoted to its preparation all of that remarkable legal acumen that stood Jay Gould in such good stead for many years. This legal transaction at an end the Count de Castellane and Anna Gould will be wedded—that is to say, if either should die between then and Monday morning, the other would be the widow or widower of him or her, so far as the courts go, but society is not expected to consider them the Count and Countess de Castellane until after Archbishop Corrigan has formally blessed the union.

Music to Be a Feature.

Music is to grace the Castellane-Gould wedding. One fixed point is that a quartet of the finest opera singers to be procured shall warble the nuptial joyous strains at 12 o'clock punctually the ceremony will be performed. There are never delays when Archbishop Corrigan officiates. This would be against all etiquette. He will have only one assistant. His method of performing the marriage ceremony varies little and is brief. He usually gives an address of five minutes, during which he wishes the couple every possible happiness. It is about definitely decided that there will be no civil ceremony.

Naturally Count de Castellane is interested in the bride's bouquet and is still conning the possibilities afforded. Those that the maids will carry can be decided on with much less difficulty. As it is to be a white wedding, they will be made of white roses, fringed with lilies of the valley. No better proof of Count de Castellane's taste could be given than his craze for American beauty roses. Only the most perfect specimens suit him. Every morning since he became engaged he has sent from Hodgson's fifty perfect roses of this variety to Miss Gould. This means $100 for each bouquet. On all other occasions when Count de Castellane has the opportunity he shows his preference for this queen of roses.

A glimpse was obtained today of a magnificent pearl necklace, which the Marquise de Castellane brought over with her. It far surpassed any expectations which could have been formed in regard to it. The future mother-in-law of Miss Anna Gould has presented her this necklace, which is one of the heirlooms of the family, but this gift is not so much a necklace as a vast string of rare and beautiful pearls. Some of the pearls were once in the possession of Marie di Medici, others were in the royal hands of Henry IV, and passed as gifts to the ancestors of the present Count de Castellane.

Mrs. Kingdon, Mrs. George J. Gould's mother, who arrived yesterday from Lakewood, said to a friend while Miss Anna Gould would not change her religion upon her marriage with Count de Castellane it had been agreed any children would be brought up in the father's faith.

New Ball Gown for the Bride.

A ball gown composed of yellow and white satin, which was completed at Kraemer's today, will be a charming addition to Miss Anna's trousseau. The square-cut bodice of white satin is embroidered in gold spangles. A full fedora effect in front is confined in two broad plaits at the back. Four satin bordered ruffles of chiffon of graduating depths form the epaulettes over the shoulders and back. The sleeves of yellow satin are full, but drop gracefully, giving less breadth in the shoulders, and are a pretty digression from the immense ballroom sleeves seen so much recently. The skirt of yellow satin, devoid of any trimming, falls in undulating folds from beneath a girdle of white satin, corresponding with the style of the bodice in spangled decoration.

An opera coat, which is designed with great artistic skill, is in Sicilian moire, embodying shades of pink and blue. This, too, had just received the finishing touches of the lady's tailor who has supplied the outfit.

Friday evening a fashionable dinner will be given by Mrs. Gould for the purpose of making the Marquis and Marquise de Castellane better acquainted with their circle of American friends. It will in some measures afford to Miss Anna Gould an opportunity to say farewell to her old circle of friends. Mrs. Gould will appear on the occasion in a new Worth gown made of heavy pink satin.

MRS. CRAWFORD WRITES OF THE GROOM.

She Calls the Count de Castellane an "Aristocratic Darling."

LONDON, Feb. 27.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Mrs. Emily Crawford, the regular Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, and also of Labouchere's *Truth*, and who is probably the best informed of all the foreign correspondents in Paris on social affairs of the English and American colonies, has a chatty column in today's *Truth* on the Castellane-Gould marriage. Of the bridegroom she says:

"The different schools he went to were all directed by clerics. One of them was in Juilly, a nest that is always turning out Royalist Catholics. At the Princess de Rohan's fancy ball a few years ago he looked lovely in a white Louis XV. costume. Those guests who did not know him thought he must be a beautiful girl in the masculine dress of the eighteenth century. He is like most of his Talleyrand kindred, fair, has a fresh and delicate complexion and golden blond that takes curling irons nicely. In short, he is a dainty aristocratic darling. Of course he has sown wild oats, but he abhors scandal and has a natural and cultivated taste for gentlemanly conduct, or at any rate for observing those rules which keep society from being a menagerie. There may be more behind this pretty fair face than people think.

"I have spoken of his code of manners. The code of morals is that, I fancy, of the aristocratic and amiable Parisian clubman. He is sure to be a good Catholic. The lessons of his grandmother may not have been thrown away on him. If we live some time into the twentieth century it will be curious to note what Jay Gould, De Talleyrand, De Juigne, and De Castellane crosses have produced. All the French ancestors, save old Marquise Henri, sailed in many respects close to the wind, indeed. What Jay Gould did it is needless to say. But how marriage does point the moral of the 'vanity of vanities' text. His ever-scheming, active brain and preying instincts were employed to war upon Americans, and for what? To enrich a descendant of three generations on both sides of ne'er-do-weels, who, while he was toiling and moiling, were leading amusing lives."

GOLD DEPOSIT PROVES A PUZZLE.

Belmont-Morgan Syndicate Piling Up an Apparently Useless Reserve.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The situation with respect to the deposits of gold in the Subtreasury by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate simultaneously with advancing rates of foreign exchange is somewhat anomalous. Wall street regards these matters as wholly inconsistent and members of the syndicate are not inclined to enlighten any one as to their motives in piling up a large amount of gold as a reserve, so to speak, for which, apparently, they have no immediate use. The bond syndicate today paid $1,701,000 in gold coin into the hands of the Subtreasury this sum, for which simple gold receipts were taken, added to the $5,818,387 already on deposit, makes a total of $7,519,387. It is not charged to the bond account and therefore does not draw interest. This whole deposit is somewhat of a puzzle. Some think it will be turned over to the government after the bond purchase is finished and legal tender paper taken for it with a grandiloquent letter of recommendation for the government by the members of the syndicate. Others find some connection between the account and the selling market for the bonds. In the exchange $49,000 of the bonds were sold at 119¼ and 119⅜.

There were rumors today that gold will be exported this week. Two bankers said this morning either they must buy bills cheaper than gold, bankers' sixty day bills, or commercial bills, or they must ship gold. The ordinary supply of bills is inadequate at present and the asking rate for "syndicate" bills is higher than specie point at present. A foreign house here expects a block of bills to be sold before Saturday with the object of breaking the market to below specie point.

ANTI-PLATT MOVEMENT IS STARTED.

Friends of Warner Miller Hold a Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—There was talk today about an anti-Platt movement, which, it was said, was started at a dinner at the Windsor Hotel Friday night. The object was to unite the anti-Platt men throughout the State and bring Warner Miller forward as a State leader again. Ex-Senator Fassett has been spending most of his time with the Brookfield Republicans for the last two weeks, and it is generally believed he was either the host at the Windsor Hotel dinner or was most active in bringing the opponents of Platt together. Mr. Depew sent regrets. Elihu Root was there and was Chairman. In speaking of the meeting Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, who was one of the guests, said: "I think there is no doubt of the fact New York Republicans will present the name of the man who carried the State by 150,000 majority to the National convention for the nomination of President. The statement that the Governor's name will be presented at the National convention is my own personal opinion. It seems to me the natural and only proper thing to do."

POLICE PLAN WILL BE ADOPTED,

It Means a Total Loss of Power to the Various Inspectors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The plan of reorganization for the police department set forth by Commissioner Andrews in the resolutions which he offered to the Police Board at its meeting Tuesday will be adopted. It is the plan which Mayor Strong approves. To the four inspectors the plan of reorganization is a bitter pill and entails an almost complete loss of power. It is almost certain if the reorganization plan is adopted Inspector Conlin will resign. Inspector Williams would also probably ask to be retired. Inspector McAvoy would, it is thought, take just what came, for he has only been on the force fourteen years. Inspector McLaughlin would not be likely to bother himself much either, for if Byrnes remained Superintendent he would in all probability have McLaughlin in charge of the detective bureau.

SUIT AGAINST SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

New York Firm Wants $150,000 for Alleged Breach of Contract.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—L. Strauss & Son, wholesale dealers and importers of china and glassware at No. 45 Warren street, have begun suit against Siegel, Cooper & Co. of Chicago for $150,000 damages for alleged violation of contract. The papers were served on Henry Siegel today in this city by the plaintiff's lawyers. It is alleged that in October and November of 1893 an agreement was entered into between them and Siegel, Cooper & Co., by which they were to supply the Chicago firm with goods in certain departments for a period of five years; that after such an agreement was made Siegel, Cooper & Co. advertised the fact, and subsequently without valid reason refused to carry out the conditions of the agreement. The case, unless a compromise is effected, will be heard in the State Supreme Court.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Fire Causes a Loss of $100,000 in Bath Beach, L. I.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A fire that began as a small cellar smudge destroyed the principal business part of Bath Beach, drove eighteen families into the street with nothing but the scanty clothing on their backs, and did $100,000 worth of damage. It started a little after midnight this morning. There was flame enough and heat enough to make the people who saw it fear the end of the world was near. There isn't enough left of the burnt district, which includes the half of two blocks, to make a respectable bonfire. The wonder is that neighboring buildings were saved. No fewer than fourteen buildings and eighteen business places were destroyed. Many of the business places had living apartments over them.

Give a Napoleonic Dinner.

Some friends of Clarence H. Mackay, son of John W. Mackay, were entertained by him this evening in a truly Napoleonic fashion. He gave them a dinner in the Empire room at the Waldorf. The table was laid with pale green satin, with Napoleonic emblematic bees embroidered on it in gold. After the dinner the party went to Abbey's Theater to see Mme. Rejane in "Madame Sans Gêne." On their return to the Waldorf a supper with empire decorations was served, followed by some music by professionals.

Chicagoan Attempts Suicide.

George Suessenbech is the name given by a man who attempted suicide today and is dying in Manhattan Hospital. He has, it appears, been a bookkeeper employed latterly by H. Wolf & Co., wholesale notions, Chicago. At one time he was engaged in mining in Nebraska. He arrived in New York from Chicago last Wednesday. His relatives were wealthy until six years ago, when his father failed. The mother and son are living in Bresian, Prussia.

Strike Remains Unsettled.

The State Board of Arbitration tried to settle the strike of the electrical workers here today, but failed. James Strong, President of the Electrical Contractors' Association, appeared before the board, but would not yield an inch. He said the men must return to work at once before the contractor would treat with them, and under no consideration would the eight hour a day request be granted until after May 15 next.

Barry Wall Takes the Keeley Cure.

E. Berry Wall, the old time "King of the Dudes," is taking a course of treatment for alcoholism at the Keeley institute, White Plains. Wall arrived there ten days ago. He registered as "F. J. Prunier." Tuesday night a ball was given in St. John's Hall here for the benefit of St. John's Church. During the ball his identity came out. Mr. Wall had given his friends the tip that he was in Europe.

Three Deaths by the Trolley.

Three accidents took place on the Brooklyn trolley roads today, making the total victims today 102, all killed since the opening of the lines eighteen months ago. The first killed today was Gustave Carlson, a schoolboy, 11 years old. He was playing with schoolmates. The car killed him instantly. Frank Dumbleton, 20 years old, had his life crushed out by the trolley, and Stephen Gill, 12 years old, was killed at Amity and Columbia streets.

Fix Coal Product for March.

The anthracite sales agents fixed the production of coal for March at 60 per cent of the June production or about 3,000,000 tons. The production of anthracite in March, 1894, was 2,495,058 tons, and 3,761,744 in 1893. No action was taken on prices.

SOCIETY. AMUSEMENTS.

Yesterday being Ash Wednesday was a dull day in society. Scarcely anything was given in the way of entertainment. A number of people went to lenten services at the various Catholic and Episcopalian churches and the remainder—well they went shopping and to their dressmakers. It was a good dull day for rest and for getting one's affairs in order.

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The guests of the Groveland, Thirty-first street and Groveland avenue, gave an impromptu reception last evening to W. W. Somes, the retiring manager, who was presented with a silver toilet set. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. G. Ferris, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Cutler, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. Keisler, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bournique, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Leeson, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Stewart Jr., Mr. and Mrs. T. Nester, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Rennenberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. M. Randolph, E. J. Easterly, Dr. A. Schalek, T. R Lombard, H. M. Drake, A. S. Nester, H. E. Whitney, C. H. Dalgleish, and W. S. Baker.

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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Treo of this city, and now residents abroad, were at the famous "Bal Poudre," given at Warwick Castle, England, Feb. 1, by the Countess of Warwick, an event that was unique and interesting from an historical point of view. Those who attended appeared in the venerable pile in costumes and powdered wigs of the period of Louis XV. and Louis XVI. Mrs. Tree's party consisted of Mrs. Gaskell, Miss Gaskell, Baron Macar, and Mr. Norton. Mrs. Tree's costume was of Louis XVI. period, a full pink satin skirt, trimmed with pink roses and chiffon, the bodice and paniers of brocade of that period. A staff, with a big bunch of roses, was carried in the hand. Mr. Tree wore a black velvet costume.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend-Martin are spending a part of their honeymoon in Chicago. Mr. Martin is a younger brother of Bradley Martin of New York and was married in St. Louis Saturday to Miss Camilla Thompson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Thompson.

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A bicycle club will be formed this spring by members of the Pine and Superior Street Skating club. Among the members will be: Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant LeRoy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strobel, Mr. and Mrs. Heaton Owsley, Miss Day, Miss Poole, Miss Margaret Erskine, Miss Louise Hosmer, Miss Carrie McCormick, Joseph Leiter, Victor Elting, and Frederick Lampost.

The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Society in Chicago will be held Tuesday evening, March 5, in the "Ladies' Ordinary," Grand Pacific Hotel, at 7:30 o'clock. After the business session members will be entertained by an illustrated lecture on "Hawthorne as an Art Critic," by John P. Lenox. An informal sociable will follow the lecture, during which refreshments will be served. Good music has been provided for the occasion.

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Prof. Maurice Francis Egan of Notre Dame University will lecture at the residence of Mrs. James E. Eagle, No. 470 Elm street, today at 2 o'clock. Musical numbers will be furnished by Miss Potwin and Miss Davidson. The affair is given to establish and maintain a reading and resting room, to be located at No. 144 East Chicago avenue, for men of all creeds and nationalities.

Mr. Irving K. Pond will lecture before the Nike club at the next regular metting, Monday, March 5, in the parlor of the Plymouth Congregational Church. The lecture, which is on "Art in Architecture," is the same that Mr. Pond delivered last fall at the Armour Institute.

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The new Golf club has sprung into great popularity at St. Augustine among the smart set judging from the success of its initial meeting held at the club's "links" on the parade ground of Fort San Marco last week. The United States Army Military band furnished music, and tea was served from a picturesque marquee erected on the lawn of the Mason-Young Villa. Edmund Pendleton of Cincinnati and Bar Harbor is the President and prime mover and Col. J. J. Upham of Milwaukee is the Treasurer.

Recent arrivals from Chicago at the new Hotel Grenada, St. Augustine, include Frederic A. Winston, ex-Minister to Persia; Gen. Walter C. Newberry and Charles B. MacClellan. Baron Uechtritz, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Germany, the Hon. Mrs. Haletshrope of England, and Miss Sawyer also are at the Granada, where they will be joined next week by Lord Tatenham of England and Count von Bismarck, nephew to the Irod Chancellor.

A series of subscription assemblies will be held at the Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, through March under the patronage of Mrs. John D. Jones, Mrs. Harry Flagler, Mrs. William G. Warden, and other fashionables. Mrs. Franklin W. Smith of Boston is giving weekly afternoon musicales at the famous Moorish Villa Zorayda, to be continued till April.

Notes of Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter H. Harrison Jr. are taking a trip up the Nile.

A. L. Claflin, son of Dr. H. Claflin, No. 6404 Ellis avenue, sailed for Europe yesterday.

Mrs. John G. Coonley, No. 620 Division street, will entertain tomorrow evening for Mrs. Briant of New York.

The Contributors' club will meet Thursday, March 7, at the residence of Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, No. 378 La Salle avenue.

Miss Mabelle E. Morgan left Tuesday for Eddy, N. M., where she will make her future home. Dr. W. H. Morgan and family also will live in the Southwest.

Miss Frances A. Root will give two musicales at the residence of Mrs. John C. Coonly, No. 620 Division street, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, March 6 and 8.

The "Queen of the Knights Temple" Lodge No. 30 of the Rathbone Sisters gave its first anniversary ball last night at Haymarket Hall, No. 101 West Madison street, with over 500 people present.

Miss Arrah A. Johnson and Patrick Walker were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, No. 5519 Emerald avenue, by the Rev. Myron W. Haynes of the Englewood Baptist Church.

A musical will be given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Haskett, No. 649 Monroe street, Friday evening for the benefit of the woman's work in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association.

AMUSEMENTS.

The lights are extinguished at the Chicago Opera-House, the stage is in darkness, and Sir Philip Marchant sits where the radiance of a shaded lamp falls upon his distracted face. It is the end of the third act of "A Bunch of Violets." The hypocritical sharper has been exposed to those who loved him; his wife and daughter have left him to his despair; worldly ruin confronts him on the morrow, and he is staring with wild eyes into vacancy. The spectator thinks of the one thing possible—suicide. On this tableau the curtain falls. It is a potent picture; it fascinates and then stirs the spectators; there are repeated encores from the aroused audience. There is, of course, theatrical trickery in this, but there is also fine artistic power. Mr. Tree at this moment uses his own personality as he does in "The Ballad monger"—one sees the man himself identifying himself with the soul of the character assumed, but not disguising his outer self in any way; and he triumphs not by the adjuncts of his art alone, but by working through his own imagination on the imagination of his audience. Just as in "The Balladmonger" he conveys to one the effect of pathos through the medium of the mind rather than the emotions, so in this moment in "A Bunch of Violets" he conveys an impression of terror that is nearly tragical. In both instances it is not what the actor expresses that counts—it is what the artist suggests.

Mr. Tree is himself in this closing moment of the third act, but of course he uses a certain amount of make-up throughout the play—not a great deal as in a marked character rôle like Demetrius in "The Red Lamp." As Sir Philip Marchant, the speculator, the commercial spider, Mr. Tree makes himself look (especially when he wears full dress) like a cross between Henry Irving and Kyrle Bellew. He looks younger than Irving and taller than Bellew. In the first act he is seen in his office in London, where he plays with the different flies that have dropped into his net. By the way, the play which Sydney Grundy took from the French reminds one of a picture called "The Spider," by Mr. Frith, which was exhibited at the World's Fair.

The picture is in tableaux like acts. Mr. Tree is as enjoyable in the cynical but undemonstrative way in which he cajoles his victims, keeping his own feelings (if he has any) in the background, while he makes the spectator taste his satire, which is unexpressed, just as in "The Ballad-Monger" he made the same spectator taste pathos. It is the actor's task in this part always to be the sharper to the audience, while he is the plausible man of business to the people on the stage. It struck one that Mr. Tree did not always fulfill the second condition; but perhaps he allowed himself a certain melodramatic license in this respect. A license was certainly taken in the caricaturing of the workingmen; at least those besotted figures in the first act were caricatures from an American point of view. Admitting the license (Mr. John Burns might object to it), the group of workingmen was picturesque. The actor went on never being called upon to counterfeit a deep emotion of any kind, but reflecting in the cold clear mirror of his intellectuality all the attributes of a calculating, unscrupulous, sneering man of the world, winning admiration, and only startling the spectators at one moment (already described) at the end of the third act. There was another exceptional incident at the death in the last act, but what was touching was to be ascribed to a "bit of business."

In dying of poison Sir Philip fumbles for the bunch of violets, a gift from his daughter, which has fallen from his breast. He presses the flowers to his lips and dies. Hence the title of the play, which, as far as general appositeness is concerned, might as well be changed to "A Dish of Prunes." The drama itself may be described as belonging to the "Jim the Penman" class, only that it is a mere shadow in cleverness and interest of Sir Charles Young's brilliant play.

Mrs. Tree more than shared attention and honors with her husband. She was a yellow wonder in her yellow wig and gown. The character was the same eternal adventuress one sees so often; but it was played with such keenness of wit and repose of manner that it was an unexpected treat. The impersonation may be commended to those who can distinguish on the spur of the moment between their ethical and esthetic emotions. How such a vivid portrayal as the Mrs. Murgatroyd of Mrs. Tree escapes the taint of theatricality one cannot understand, because all the adventuresses one has seen have been theatrical. This one is superb in its mild sufficiency; it is finely dramatic.

Miss Fanny Hanbury is a type of wholesome English beauty; but in everything except physical loveliness she is a foil to Mrs. Tree. Mentally and spiritually she is the antithesis of the dark-faced actress who gets at the soul of things, and interprets it with an ease which to tired playgoers is a delightful relief. Mr. Brough was the Yorkshireman, for which all English play wrights have a common mold. The few other parts were well taken. The principal scene, a sort of parlor, was refreshing in its air of roominess.

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"Louis XI." was presented by Mr. Thomas W. Keene at McVicker's Theater last evening. The drama is an adaptation in five acts from the original Casimir Delavigne. It differs widely from the version used by Mr. Henry Irving in that scenes and suggestions from "Quentin Durward" have been introduced by Edwin Arden and Arden Smith to lengthen and round out the action. In the title rôle Mr. Keene is seen at better advantage, perhaps, than in any of his other characters. The death scene is particularly graphic in its treatment. Mr. Hennig as the Duc de Nemours, Mr. Buckler as Sieur de Commines, Mr. Lowell as the Dauphin, and Miss Lillian Lawrence as Marie de Commines all gave creditable interpretations. Tonight, "Othello."

The third of the series of amateur matinées under the auspices of the Chicago School of Acting will take place at the Schiller Theater this afternoon. The play will be Fred Marsden's comedy, "Clouds," presented by thirteen pupils of the school under the direction of Hart Conway.

Francis Wilson's manager, A. H. Canby, is in the city arranging for the forthcoming production of "The Devil's Deputy" at the Chicago Opera-House.

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The pianist, Bernhard Stavenhagen, and Jean Gerardy, the young 'cellist, will appear in concert in Central Music Hall this evening. The pianoforte numbers will be: Variations, F minor, Haydn; Sonata, op. 27, No. 2 (Moonlight), Beethoven; a nocturne and valse, Chopin; Scerzo, E minor, Mendelssohn; two Liszt arrangements, Chant Polonaise and Campanella, and the Rhapsody, No. 12, by the same composer. Jean Gerardy will play Servais' "Le Desir," fantasie; a song without words, by Mendelssohn; Popper's "Spinalied" and Tarantelle, and an aria by Bach.

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In accordance with the compromise made with Manager Thomas W. Prior of the Schiller Theater the Louise Beaudet Opera company, which has been waiting in Chicago since last Saturday night at Mr. Prior's expense, left for Columbus, O., at 6 p. m. last evening. At the last moment the opera company decided to withdraw from the amicable arrangement made last Sunday and hold the theater to the terms of the injunction they gained at the time of the disagreement. After three hours spent in discussion, however, the terms of the theater were reluctantly accepted. Max Godenrath, Treasurer of the Schiller, accompanied the opera company to Columbus in Manager Prior's interest.

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NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The brightest, subtlest, daintiest French comedienne on the stage was introduced to Americans tonight when Mme. Rejane, with a company partly—but only partly—recruited at the Théâtre du Vaudeville, appeared at Abbey's in the Paris version of "Madame Sans-Gêne." She had a cordial but by no means boisterous welcome. It was apparent from the very outset that Mme. Rejane aimed at something more

MME. REJANE.

than scoring "points" and winning laughter. Her chief endeavor was to play her part consistently with truth and nature. Her by-play in the earlier scenes was, like her speech, singularly free from coarseness. Yet at no moment did it lack the charm of tactful, honest, admirable realism. The fine, spontaneous humor of the artist had full play in the third act when Mme. Rejane roused the house to ringing out bursts of enthusiasm by her spirited rendering of the speech in which she describes her visit to the young Lieut. Bonaparte in the garret. In the last act of the play she grew dramatic. It cannot be said the Napoleon of M. Duquesne (who created the part) fulfilled the expectations aroused by reading all that has been written of his effort. It lacked character.

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BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The illness of Sibyl Sanderson, booked for the grand opera tonight, gave Mlle. de Lussan the opportunity she coveted, that of singing Carmen to Bostonians. As compared with Calvé's Carmen of last season it was a most unsatisfactory rendition. De Lussan acted the wanton far better than she sang the score. Carmen was not originally on the opera program for this season, but presumably to create a demand for it De Lussan caused colored portraits of herself as Carmen to be placed in the store windows throughout the city.

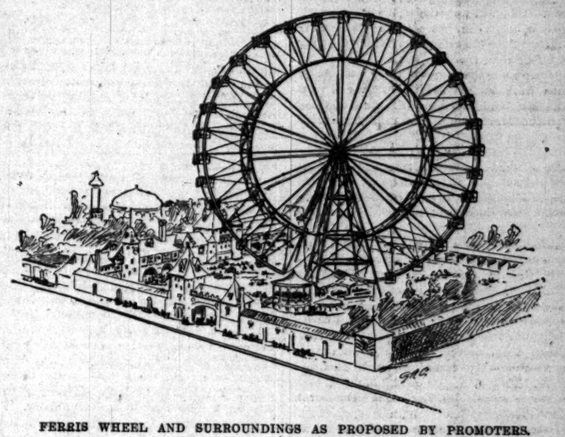
FIGHT FERRIS WHEEL

CITIZENS OF LAKE VIEW OBJECT TO A PROPOSED NEIGHBOR.

Meeting of Indignant Property-Owners Held in F. D. Turner's Office—Many Objections Are Made to the Presence of the Great Machine Near Their Homes—As a Result a Committee Is Appointed to Defeat the Project and an Assessment Is Ordered.

Lake View is up in arms against the proposed erection of the Ferris wheel at the northeast corner of North Clark street and Wrightwood avenue. A meeting of property-owners was held last night in the office of F. D. Turner, in Wrightwood avenue, just west of North Clark street, to take measures for defeating the project. There were something less than 100 persons present, among whom were:

F. D. Turner, Calvin E. Brown, J. C. Bartlett, H. S. Mulligan, L. Q. Stave, Percival Steele, F. C. Laing, Henry Ackhoff, Henry Ackhoff Jr.,



FERRIS WHEEL AND SURROUNDINGS AS PROPOSED BY PROMOTERS.

John C. Schiess, G. D. Potter, Arthur Leask, G. Wilkie, C. E. Bleyer, F. J. Lang, C. E. Ernst, C. V. Wohlhueter, W. D. Boyce, J. M. Woodworth, C. Kollinberg, W. C. Groetzinger, Charles W. Lasher, A. J. White, L. C. Bartling, Henry Kleine, A. Chytraus, George M. McKenzie, H. A. Haugan, J. P. Boughan, John Neumeister, and Jacob Gross and J. H. Frank.

H. A. Haugan was called to the chair, and A. Chytraus was chosen Secretary. The Chairman called for information from any one who had any, and a half-hour was spent in informal remarks on the situation. It was elicited that W. A. Vincent is President of the Ferris Wheel company and Charles T. Yerkes a large stockholder; that the company had secured a lease of the land from the Lehman estate by the approval of the Probate Court for five years at $3,500 a year; that it had secured a permit to erect its power-house from Building Commissioner McAndrews; that it had taken a license from the City Clerk; that it was sinking test-pits for the piers to support the wheel; that it had secured no permit for the erection of the wheel; that the power-house was to be located just north of Heide's barn, and to cost $30,000; that the Building Commissioner promised Tuesday to revoke his permit Wednesday morning, but broke his promise; and that he would visit the locality this morning to get a better view of the nature of the project.

Many Objections to the Location.

The objections expressed to the location of the wheel were various. It was said that it would draw a number of saloons and fakers, and crowd the neighborhood with a low class of visitors; that it would overcrowd the street cars so that residents would have to walk; that it would keep up a distressing music all night; that the revolution of the wheel would make such a noise no one could sleep; and that the tremor communicated to the earth would produce vibration in every house within a quarter of a mile.

The ways of heading off the project were equally various. Some thought the Building Commissioner could be induced to withdraw

The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE—MEMBERS RICHARD COLE Lodge, No. 697 A. F. and A. M., are requested to be present at its regular communication, Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 1895, 7:30 p. m., to take action on the death of our deceased brother, J. Amer Thornby. By order of R. K. SLOAN, W. M.
WILLIAM BREW, Secretary.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1895.

GERMANY'S embargo on the American hog is really aimed at Mr. Havemeyer.

SOME men are born thieves, some acquire the habit of thieving, and some are elected to the City Council.

AND it came to pass that after Secretary Carlisle had completed the bond transaction he was smitten sorely with the grip.

CONGRESSMAN FITHIAN thinks Gov. Altgeld will "live in history." Gov. Altgeld will be forgotten at the very earliest opportunity.

"ADDICKS or Nothing" was the telegraphed forecast from Dover a day or two ago. It ought not to be hard to choose between the two.

THERE is a bright side to Col. Ingersoll's recent lecture tour in the South. He will not have to pay any income tax out of the proceeds of it.

MR. GRESHAM is naturally vexed at the disrespectful way in which Congress turned him down, but all rumors to the effect that he is about to resign may be regarded as premature.

THE New York stock market was stronger yesterday. The local market was rather heavy. Sterling rates advanced and quotations are up to a point which will send out gold unless there is a change in the situation. New York exchange sold at 80 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were irregular, but closed easy. As compared with the latest quotations of the day before May wheat closed ⅛ cent lower, corn ¼ cent lower, oats ⅛@¼ cent lower, cash rye firm, barley steady, flaxseed steady, pork 7½ cents lower, and ribs and lard 5 cents lower.

THE convention called to nominate a Republican candidate for Congress in the Tenth Illinois District has adopted resolutions declaring that "we are in favor of common sense in finance," and also that—

We believe that had the Secretary of the Treasury once tendered silver in payment of greenbacks presented for redemption his act would have broken the endless chain used by brokers to pump gold out of the Treasury almost as fast as it is replenished.

These two declarations do not hang together well. If the Secretary of the Treasury had done what they want him to he would have been guilty of an unparalleled financial folly and crime. If he had "broken the endless chain" in the manner suggested the country would have come down instanter to a silver basis. The day he did it every member of the convention who had money in bank, who held a mortgage not made payable in gold, or who had credits of any kind, would have been over 50 per cent poorer as far as those credits were concerned. It is deplorable that there should be such deep ignorance among the Republicans of the Tenth District.

THERE seems to be a disposition on the part of the Protestant Episcopal Church to reach after new titles. It is stated that the movement for an Archbishop, with headquarters at Washington, is not seriously considered, and Bishop Potter of New York is credited with objections to it, but on the other hand there does not seem to be objection to the change of the title of Presiding Bishop to "Primus." Upon the heels of this proposition comes the Rev. Morgan Dix of Trinity Parish, New York, with the suggestion to adopt the title of vicar "for such assistants of the rector as have administrative authority over the churches scattered over New York which belong to the parish, and the title of curate for the immediate assistants of vicar or rector, signifying one who has the care of souls but not administrative authority, save as it may by delegated to him." The latest suggestion comes from Boston, where it is proposed to organize after the English fashion a body of "gentlemen bell ringers," so that the peals may be rung properly. The changes, after all, however, are only of nomenclature and will not affect the policy or government of the church. The only objection which can apply is contained in the old question, "What's in a name?"

A BILL has been introduced to amend the Australian law. As it has the approval of party leaders on both sides it will pass. Among the changes is that most important one which this paper was the first to point out the necessity of, providing that whenever a constitutional amendment or any other question upon which the people have to vote yes or no is submitted to them it shall be printed on a separate ballot. Under the law as it stands now no amendment to the Constitution, no matter how desirable it may be, can get a majority of all the votes cast at the election at which it is submitted for the reason that the proposition is hidden away in one corner of the ballot and not half the voters see it. Other propositions which do not require that kind of a majority may be defeated or carried by the votes of only one-tenth of the electors. If these propositions are put on a separate ballot each voter will make his mark showing how he stands on them. Another change is that when there is a dispute as to who is the regular candidate of an organized party it shall be settled by the Central committee of that party and not, as now, by a "Board of Review," all or a majority of whose members may belong to the opposite party and use their authority unfairly, as was the case last year.

CLEAN OUT THE SHAM REPUBLICANS.

In the Twenty-fourth Ward Ald. Peck expects to be reelected because it is a Republican ward and because a lot of his retainers had a meeting and gave him what he calls the regular Republican nomination. In the Second Ward Ald. Best expects to be reelected because that ward is a Republican one, because a slum primary gave him the so-called Republican nomination, and because he thinks every tough Democrat in the ward will vote for him unless the Democratic managers demonstrate their devotion to Democratic principles by putting up a man as bad as he is.

Each of these candidates is a "Republican for revenue only"; there their Republicanism stops. If the road to the Council led through a Democratic primary they would go that way. They will wear the badge of any party so that they can get into the Council and practice there the arts which have made them so offensive to the community. During the last two years the names of these two Aldermen have been recorded in favor of every measure brought before the Council which genuine Republicans—men thinking more of reputation than of revenue—looked at with suspicion and would have voted against if they had had a chance. Peck and Best are not Republicans. They are free lances, wearing with indifference any political uniform which helps them to carry out their purposes.

It is the duty of every Republican to vote against these men whose seeming membership in the party tends to disgrace it. It is said that in the Twenty-fourth Ward Mr. William D. Kerfoot will consent to run for Aldermen against Peck. There is not a Republican in the ward who should not be delighted to vote for such an honest and competent man, especially when he can at the same time drive from the Council this man Peck. That is a case of killing two birds with one stone. Mr. Kerfoot is a Democrat. That should not deter the most rock-rooted Republican from voting for him, if no Republican equally good is named against him. There is no Republicanism or Democracy in the Council. There is honesty or dishonesty. The citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward know which side Mr. Kerfoot would be on. Most of them have a very clear idea as to which side Peck has been on. It is said Mr. Manierre will be nominated by petition in this ward. He has had experience in the Council and is in all respects admirably qualified for the office of Alderman.

In the Second Ward the revenue candidate is Martin Best. Citizens who find it difficult to understand how a man can handle pitch without being defiled or vote for boodle ordinances and retain his virtue unimpaired are talking of nominating C. F. Gunther or Kirk Hawes. Politically one of these is a Democrat and the other a Republican. Were they Aldermen each of them would be efficient and incorruptible. Therefore reputable voters can support either without fear that he will ever be ashamed of having done so.

The first duty of Republicans is to see that fit men are sent to the Council. If those fit men are members of their own party so much the better. A multitude of good indorsements does no harm. But when Republicans see an unfit man, masquerading as a Republican, trying to break into the Council it is doubly their duty to defeat him, first because he is unfit and second because politically he is an impostor and can only reflect discredit on the party he pretends to belong to. If a bad Republican candidate for Alderman can be defeated most easily with a decent Democrat then Republicans should go ahead fearlessly and knock out the knave and put in the honest man.

THE DISPLAY OF FOREIGN FLAGS.

The New York Legislature has passed a bill forbidding the floating of any but the American flag upon the public buildings of the State or upon those of any county or city in the State, and Gov. Morton, upon the anniversary of Washington's birthday, approved the bill, thus ending a long and somewhat bitter controversy which has been waged in New York City, and which, as will be remembered, was the hottest during the term of office of ex-Mayor Hewitt, who had the genuine American spirit in dealing with Tammany. The New York *Evening Post* aptly calls it "a victory for simple sanity in politics."

A similar bill has been introduced in the Illinois Legislature, making the provision, however, "that whenever any foreigner shall become the guest of the United States, the State, or any city, upon permission by the Governor or the Mayor of any such city the flag of the country of which such public guest shall be a citizen may be displayed upon such public building." On general principles there is no sentiment of proscription in such a law and nothing which can offend any citizen of foreign birth or descent, and yet it may be fairly questioned from some points of view whether such a law is necessary, however unobjectionable it may be. In New York it was necessary for the inculcation of patriotic sentiment and for the maintenance of the supremacy of Old Glory, which more than once has been lowered to make room for a foreign flag upon the city hall. This outrage has occurred, however, nowhere else in this country except in New York City, where patriotism always has been at a discount, and where it has been necessary more than once, both by the authority of law and by the display of military force, to repress alien demonstrations against the General Government. At no place in Illinois, however, has the Stars and Stripes had to give place to a foreign flag, not even in Chicago, which has a larger percentage of foreign population than any other city in the Union. Chicago has had one experience with the display of a foreign flag, though it was not the symbol of a foreign nation, but of foreign anarchy, and how swiftly and sternly it suppressed that flag is a matter of current history, familiar to every schoolboy. There is not a city in the Union more patriotic than Chicago, notwithstanding its heterogeneous population, and there is not one where the floating of any flag, privately or publicly, to the prejudice of the Stars and Stripes, would be more quickly resented. Whether born in Ireland, in Germany, in France, in Italy, or elsewhere the citizen of Chicago is satisfied with the American flag for official use and will tolerate no other. The City Hall of Chicago will never display any other. As a matter of sentiment there is not the slightest objection to the passage of the bill by the Illinois Legislature, and no one of foreign birth would find fault with it except a little coterie of disgruntled Anarchists who are opposed to any flag except that which symbolizes violence and destruction, murder and incendiarism, but whose opposition is not worth consideration. If, however, the bill has been introduced from the standpoint of assumed necessity or from the more heedless standpoint of fear that Chicago may display a foreign flag in place of the American then the authors of the bill may rest their souls in peace. The only danger which now menaces the City Hall is the floating of a pirate flag or a boodler's broad pennant, and this the people will take care of at the polls in April. There can be no valid objection to the bill, only do not pass it under a misapprehension.

"BIRDS OF A FEATHER FLOCK TOGETHER."

Following is a list of the names of the Aldermen who voted for the boodle Cosmopolitan Electric Light ordinance, giving also their alleged politics and the wards they misrepresent:

Revenue Republicans.	*Revenue Democrats.*
EPSTEAN (1st),	COUGHLIN (1st),
BEST (2d),	WALL (5th),
SMITH (3d),	DEIST (5th),
COOKE (7th),	REED (6th),
ENGEL (10th),	MARTIN (6th),
KAMERLING (14th),	O'NEILL (7th),
KEATS (14th),	MORRISON (8th),
LAMMERS (15th),	SLEPICKA (8th),
SCHERMANN (16th),	ROHDE (9th),
HAGE (20th),	DORMAN (10th),
EHLERT (20th),	KNOWLES (13th),
MUELHOEFER (22d),	GOSSELIN (17th),
SCHENDORF (22d),	O'CONNOR (17th),
LARSON (23d),	BRENNAN (18th),
PECK (24th),	POWERS (19th),
CURRIER (24th),	M'GILLEN (21st),
KLEINECKE (25th),	KELLY (23d),
MERCHANT (30th),	BIGANE (28th),
CHADWICK (34th),	MULCAHY (29th).

Ryan of the Fifteenth Ward was in the chair when this ordinance was voted on. When the Ogden gas ordinance was taken up McGillen was in the chair and did not vote, but Ryan did. Otherwise the vote for the two ordinances was identical. While the affirmative vote was so evenly balanced the negative vote was not. Twenty Republicans and two Democrats voted against the ordinances.

Was it by accident or design that an equal number of ostensible Republicans and Democrats voted for each of these ordinances? Was it because each party had sent the same number of offensive Aldermen to the Council, or because the men who managed the business thought if each party contributed the same number of votes to put through these boodle schemes that party indignation would be less likely to be visited on the offenders?

However that may be, it is certain that neither party ought to try to make any political capital out of this cheerless exhibition of Aldermanic turpitude at the expense of the other. It is true that a large majority of the Aldermen were elected as Republicans. If the Council were a State Legislature the Republicans would be held responsible for all legislation. On the other hand, the percentage of Republicans who went astray was much smaller than that of the Democrats. A majority of the Republicans voted against these ordinances and ten-elevenths of the Democrats voted for them.

The bossing of the jobs was intrusted to Democrats. When the Cosmopolitan ordinance came up McGillen ran things on the floor and Ryan in the chair. When the Ogden gas ordinance came up the two men changed places. McGillen did the ruling and Ryan took command of the "thirty-eight." But for the Democratic Mayor Ryan and McGillen would not have been in the chair and the rulings which make it possible to shove these ordinances through would not have been made. Did Hopkins let unscrupulous men fill his chair knowing that some rough work was to be done?

So it would be foolish for either party to draw conclusions as to its own superlative virtue or the total depravity of its opponents from what took place Monday. The only sensible thing to do is to admit that there is no politics in Aldermanic corruption and that the boodlers of that body unite as easily as do two drops of water, this process not being impeded in the least by their previous condition of Republicanism or Democracy. In the penitentiary and the Council chamber there is no politics.

It is a waste of time to stop to argue which party is responsible for these ordinances. That is like stopping to argue over the cause of a fire before the fire has been put out. The party which wishes to show that it is entitled to confidence will take hold of its rascals as speedily as it can and throw them out of office. The Republicans, for instance, should disown and defeat this year or next the so-called Republicans who voted for the boodle ordinances. The Democrats should do the same thing. Each ought to clean up the dirt on its own premises without stopping to moralize over the greater filthiness of its neighbor's yard.

People who live in glass houses should not throw stones. Democrats who are talking of a "Republican" Council passing these steals must not lose sight of the fact that but two lone Democrats, the Abdiels of their party, voted in the negative, while the trinity of illustrious Democrats, Hopkins, Ryan, and McGillen, made smooth the ways for the passage of the ordinances. And Republicans who talk of a Democratic plot to injure the Republican party must not forget that that alleged "plot" would have amounted to nothing if nineteen alleged Republicans had not voted for the boodle ordinances.

This is not a time for recriminations, but for house-cleaning. That is a task in the performance of which decent men of both parties should assist one another wherever possible. Democrats should be willing to help evict a Republican gangster and Republicans to clean out a Democratic scamp, and to replace them with honest men regardless of their politics.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN GEORGIA.

The riot at Savannah, Ga., Tuesday night was a pitiable exhibit of determined opposition to free speech in a land of liberty. A man named Slattery, an ex-priest of the Roman Catholic Church, and his wife, an ex-nun, were advertised to lecture on "Catholicism." A mob of three to five thousand persons tried to prevent the carrying out of the program and was driven back by the military, which had to make several bayonet charges in order to clear the streets. Some of the police officers sustained severe injuries and a number of the soldiers were wounded by missiles thrown by the rioters, but the lecture was delivered and at its close the lecturers were escorted safely to their hotel.

The position taken by the Mayor of the city was an eminently sensible one, and it was indorsed by prominent Catholics, including Vicar-General Cafferty, who is in charge of the diocese in the absence of the Bishop. The Mayor told a committee which waited on him with a petition that he had no power to abridge the right of speech guaranteed by the Constitutions of the United States and of Georgia, said there would be no disorder or trouble if those objecting to Slattery's remarks would stay away from his lecture, and asked the committee to advise all Catholics to keep away. The members of the committee promised to use their influence in that direction, but it was of no avail, and the Mayor took efficient steps to prevent the carrying out of any purpose the mob might have. After the mob had formed the Vicar-General told a portion of it that Slattery could do their church no harm and that their conduct was bringing disgrace upon their religion. Other priests did all they could to quell the riotous element.

The city and church authorities took the correct view of the matter. The Catholic faith is in no danger from the attacks of Slattery and his wife, and even if damaging revelations were expected to be made in the lecture the speakers had a right to be heard by such as chose to listen and pay for the "privilege" of doing so. The statement that Slattery would appear on the platform in priestly garb may have shocked the feelings of the more ignorant and prejudiced in the community, but it did not constitute a good reason for riot, and the more sensible among the Catholics took this view of the case. They know that the right of peaceable agitation is not abrogated by the espousal of a cause which the majority may think is wrong.

If the rioters really wished to see the influence of Slattery and his wife kept at the minimum they would have let the lecturer severely alone and treated the effort as beneath serious notice. As it is they have advertised the two persons whom they regard as apostates and given them a prominence which could not otherwise have been attained by them. In this, as in some other respects, the rioters in Savannah might take a lesson from their fellow-citizens of the Northern States who have allowed Ingersoll to talk and rail as much as he pleased against the Bible and Christianity and thereby exposed his utter powerlessness to bring people round to his way of thinking. Ingersoll has neither converted nor perverted anybody. His utterances have been applauded by some who already were unbelievers, and that is all, though he has had full swing; there being but one serious effort in his whole career to prevent him from lecturing, and that devoid of the mob feature. The wisdom of the Slattery effort may well be doubted, but the turbulent ones who sought to mob him would not have tried it but for their ignorance. If good sense had guided their actions they would have been wise as serpents and harmless as doves.

THE NEW WOMAN IN ENGLAND.

It must be acknowledged that the new woman in England is coming to the front much more rapidly than her sister in this country. There, as here, her principal opportunity to get into public work at present is in the department of education. The recent London School Board election is a significant illustration of the more progressive conditions of the movement in England. Several women were returned, and in all cases but one they stood at the head of the list. For instance, in the city proper, usually regarded as a bombproof fortress of conservatism, Miss Davenport Hill came out 9,000 votes ahead of the Duke of Newcastle, who was second. In Chelsea another woman stood at the head, with 3,000 votes, and in Finsbury another, with 2,000 votes. In every case the woman who had positive convictions and decided views was elected, and elected also by an overwhelming vote, leaving her male competitors out of sight. Compared with these results the elections in this country seem spiritless and tame.

In many other respects it is apparent that the Englishwoman is securing the practical results of the new movement much more rapidly than the American woman, although she is not making half the fuss about it that the latter does. It is highly probable the English new woman would be paralyzed if she had to organize and manage as many clubs as her American sister. What with clubs, leagues, and societies, and federations of clubs, leagues, and societies, and State councils and National councils, and heaven only knows what other aggregations besides these, there is presented a tangle of wheels within wheels, and complicated machinery calculated to make one's head swim. And when it is considered that every one of these innumerable clubs, leagues, societies, and councils has a different object in view, and different methods of work from every other, and that while some work in harmony others are running at cross-purposes, it is not remarkable that the general cause of the advancement of women lags, and that at times it seems to be hopelessly snarled up. The Englishwomen, on the other hand, seem to go for one thing at a time, concentrating their energies and influences upon that single object until it is attained, and then make their arrangements to take another step forward. So far as education is concerned they are more firmly planted than the American women, and it is not unlikely we shall soon see them leading off in some other direction. The American women have something to learn from the Englishwomen, and the first and most important lesson is the advantage of making haste slowly and taking one thing at a time instead of trying to clutch all the "eternal verities" with one swoop. Concentration, not scatteration, should be their policy.

A SENATORIAL CHARLATAN.

Chandler's recent speech in the United States Senate on "bimetallism" was a miserable exhibition of ignorance. He said: "If there are four billions of gold and four billions of silver in existence, and one-half the quantity is abandoned as a money metal and measure of value, the other half appreciates in value and destruction comes to the value of all other property." He added "to such a fate the people are now exposed," and he made a false assertion in so saying. There has been no driving out of silver from this country, or from any gold country, and no prospect of its being driven out. In all that class of countries the silver remains in circulation, doing double the duty of its intrinsic value, while in all the silver-using countries there is as much silver as ever, and it is doing money duty at its full value. In this country, the one about which he affects to be most concerned, silver coins, and paper issued against them, constitute the great bulk of the currency actually circulating in the hands of the public, and there is no design to drive it out. Hence the people are not exposed to the fate mentioned, and he knows it.

Senator Chandler demands a double standard for money in the United States, but is totally indefinite as to the ratio at which he would have gold and silver "equally entitled to coinage as money in the mints of the bimetallic nations." Does he mean a free silver coinage standard of less-than-half-value dollars as one of them? Does he claim that 100-cent-dollar money and free coinage 47-cent-dollar money would circulate in this country at par side by side? Or what else does he mean or wish to be understood to mean?

The money of nearly half the nations of the earth is on the free silver basis, the list including India, though the free coinage of the white metal in that country was stopped about a year and a half ago. Has free silver enriched any of them or promoted their happiness in any way? In all those countries silver money circulates at its intrinsic value in the purchase of all kinds of commodities, including gold. Has it improved the condition of the people in any one of them to be paid two half cents for an article as compared with the whole cent at which the same article can be purchased in gold price countries? The New Hampshire Senator talks as if he supposed it confers a great advantage upon the people who use money on the free silver basis, but he cannot name a single free silver coinage country which has been able to enhance the intrinsic or commercial value of silver bullion there or in the market in other countries.

How can Senator Chandler suppose money would be made more plentiful in the United States by cutting off more than one-half the purchasing power of all the 500 millions of silver money, knocking down by 50 per cent the purchasing power of the 576 millions of paper money, including the greenbacks and national bank notes, and banishing all the gold from circulation, turning it into a high premium commodity to be purchased for foreign exchange at a premium of 100 to 120 per cent?

Yet this is precisely what Charlatan Chandler proposes to do. He is arguing for the adoption of a measure which would drive out all the gold and reduce by more than one-half the purchasing power of all the rest of the money now in the country, and he had the supreme impudence to tell his fellow-Senators that "this is the bimetallism to secure and preserve which the Republican party is bound." He had better join the Populists at once. He ought to get out of the Republican party and let it elect a sound Senator to take the place of this unsound one who now misrepresents the people of New Hampshire. Then he can talk to a lot of folks ignorant enough to applaud, if not to believe him, when he repeats his false assertions that the people are exposed to the fate of having the four billions of silver money now in existence abandoned as a money metal and measure of value.

WHEREIN IS THE REVENUE ARTICLE AMISS?

Representative Berry says he is in favor of a convention to rerevise the Constitution because one article—the one relating to revenue—does not suit him. He proposes to remodel the whole because he thinks a part needs remodeling. His reason for objecting to the article in question is that "very able lawyers"—names not given and the public left unable to form a conclusion as to their real ability and disinterestedness—say that—

If we had a reasonable provision in our Constitution the enactment of reasonable and not rotten revenue laws would be made possible. Our revenue system is notoriously inadequate and defective. It is as rotten as anything that can be found in the depths of Hades. And yet the representatives of the people in the last twenty years have assembled in this House and failed utterly to give the relief that ought to be given. Why is that so? Does it become gentlemen of this Assembly to stand up year after year and say:

"These laws are all wrong and they are unjust, and we have the power under the Constitution to change them, but we do not do it"?

The secret in my mind is this, that the Constitution is radically wrong upon that proposition.

The revenue article was drafted by the late Milton Hay and men like him. If Mr. Berry will give the names of his "very able lawyers" it will be found that not one of them has a tithe of Mr. Hay's legal ability. The first two sections of that article which confer the taxing power on the General Assembly are more liberal and expansive than any other provisions in the Constitution. They empower the General Assembly to provide needed revenue by levying a tax by valuation, so that all shall pay in proportion to the value of their property. The General Assembly is given full power to fix the manner in which the value of property shall be ascertained. It is empowered to tax a long list of individuals and corporations, such as brokers, merchants, saloonkeepers, and corporations using franchises or privileges. And it is provided also that "the specification of the objects and subjects of taxation shall not deprive the General Assembly of the power to require other subjects or objects to be taxed in such manner as may be consistent with the principles of taxation fixed in this Constitution."

These principles are the equal taxation of property and the special taxation if deemed advisable of persons engaged in certain special occupations. Does Mr. Berry disapprove of those principles or of the manner in which the General Assembly has enforced them? If the former, he ought to say what principles he would like to substitute for them. Does he believe in a system of taxation whereby a person shall not pay a tax in proportion to the value of his property and the Legislature shall not have the power to tax "persons or corporations owning or using franchises and privileges"? But if he finds fault simply with the laws passed to carry out those principles then the General Assembly and not the Constitution is to blame, and there is no necessity for a revision of the latter. He seems to find fault with the principles of taxation of the Constitution, for he says "it is radically wrong upon that proposition." Wherein is it wrong? No answer.

Under these two sections the General Assembly is given power to have all the property of the State taxed at its full schedule value. The people can be taxed mercilessly for the benefit of the taxeaters by the State and by counties and other taxing agencies. Is not that enough? Mr. Berry ought to tell his Carroll County constituents who are not complaining that they are taxed too little under the present system why he wants to substitute for the present principles of taxation others which will give more powers to the imposers of taxes and more sustenance to the eaters of taxes than they have now.

What change in the manner of assessing and collecting taxes which the people desire has the Legislature failed to make because the Constitution stood in the way? Please specify. There are changes which the Legislature cannot make because of the principles of taxation of the Constitution. It cannot pass a law to confiscate the rental value of the land in this State and pay the expenses of State, county, city, and town governments out of it. Does Mr. Berry or do the farmers of Carroll County approve of that, or do they want the single tax? They should interrogate their representative during one of his weekly trips home and find out what the principles of taxation are he favors. Possibly he wants a Democratic-Populist progressive income tax. It is evident that the principle of equal taxation of equal values does not suit him, for he thinks the "Constitution is radically wrong upon that proposition."

But there are other sections to the revenue article which are in the nature of limitations upon the taxing power. County authorities are forbidden to assess taxes exceeding 75 cents on the hundred dollars. Do the property-owners of Carroll County want to be relieved from that onerous restraint so they may increase their taxes? The General Assembly is deprived by the Constitution of the power to release any county from its proportionate share of State taxes. Do the citizens of Carroll County want to be released from their share? The Legislature has power to authorize municipal corporations to assess and collect taxes, but it is provided that they must be "uniform in respect to persons and property." Does Mr. Berry object to that?

Still another provision reads as follows:

No county, city, township, school district, or other municipal corporation shall be allowed to become indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an amount, including existing indebtedness, in the aggregate exceeding 5 per centum on the valuation of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last assessment for State and county taxes previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

Is this provision the one which makes the revenue article odious to Mr. Berry? If so, do his Carroll County constituents think as he does? Do they want to blanket-mortgage their property and pile up county, city, village, and town debts for the benefit of boodlers and of speculators? There is no doubt that a number of individuals in this State hate the revenue article chiefly because it contains that barrier against wastefulness and fraud. Every taxeater loathes it. Every boodler and scheming contractor execrates it. Every city politician of the Tammany school looks at it with disgust. There are hundreds of Chicago politicians who think they could make their millions if this city could plunge headlong into debt and Aldermen could issue bonds whenever they pleased.

These are the principles of taxation and the limitations on taxation and indebtedness of the revenue article. Which of them does Mr. Berry want to wipe out by his contemplated revision of the Constitution? The people are entitled to know, but it does not seem as if they were going to get any information from Mr. Berry.

HORSE-POWER OF THE OCEAN.

Mr. E. Gerlach, a merchant of Santa Monica, Cal., has patented a machine called a wave motor, by which he proposes to harness the ocean and apply the great power of its waves to practical purposes. The proposed apparatus is described by the San Francisco *Chronicle* as consisting principally of two paddles suspended in a framework that is projected into the ocean from the head of a pier. These transmit by cables the force given them by the wash of the waves to a fly-wheel placed equidistant from the paddles. This fly wheel is continually in motion, its accumulated force carrying it round during the momentary lapse between the backward and forward motion of the waves, the wheel working always in the one direction, and from its shaft the power may be sent by the usual mechanical appliances to any place where it is needed.

Former attempts to obtain useful power from the movement of the ocean surface have been failures, and it is thought this was because it was sought by them to utilize the rise and fall of the waters. The idea in this case is to obtain power from the forward and backward motion of the water, which is practically continuous. The mechanical arrangements permit the fly wheel to turn always in the same direction, and the cables are made so that they will give before the lateral force of the waves, a heavy sea not affecting them. There still remains the fact that the amount of power obtainable varies with the force of the water movement, so that it hardly is advisable to use the generating wheels directly. Hence it is proposed to use the machine to pump seawater into the reservoirs from which hydraulic power could be obtained for manufacturing, generating electricity, or other purposes. It is estimated that the cost of constructing a 100 horse-power motor would be about $8,000, this including the necessary supporting framework at the head of the pier, but not the pier itself. From this statement the practical man may be able to form some idea as to the relative cost of power obtained from the waves, that furnished by steam being taken as the standard.

THE TRIBUNE of last Thursday contained a dispatch from Milwaukee crediting Mr. Solomon Curry, President of the Metropolitan Iron and Land company, with direful predictions as to the future of a number of cities in the mining districts in the Lake Superior country. According to the telegram Mr. Curry said that a Cleveland meeting of all the principal iron ore corporations of the United States "was like a funeral dirge, tears trickling down the cheeks of strong men as they saw and realized that wealth as great as that of the Rothschilds was vanishing into the mist, all through the discovery of ore fields from which can be mined more ore than the world needs." From these and other statements contained in the telegram, which is ascertained to have been based upon an alleged report or an interview with Mr. Curry by a representative of a Milwaukee paper, an editorial in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday stated the outlook in the region described to be a blank one, though intimating a suspicion that "the shadows in the word picture may be darker than those in the actual situation." It is now stated that the alleged interview was wholly a "fake" story and that when the attention of Mr. Curry was called to the article he wired the Milwaukee paper denying it in toto. THE TRIBUNE cheerfully admits the erroneous character of the remarks based on that misstatement from Milwaukee and is pleased to know that Mr. Curry believes "the Gogebic and Marquette ranges will be doing business at the old stand for generations to come."

THE *Railroad Gazette* reports the giving of several substantial orders by different railroad companies for rolling stock. Among the larger of these are orders from the Illinois Central company for 1,000 freight and 300 refrigerator cars, from the Duluth and Iron Range for 400 ore cars, from the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute for 125 furniture and ordinary box cars, from the Southern railway for 350 ventilated fruit cars, and the Missouri, Kansas and Texas has ordered or is about to order 2,000 freight cars. The New York Central recently has ordered 3,000 cars, half of which are to be built in Detroit, and the *Iron Age* notes that Indiana shops have secured an order for 1,000 freight cars from another source, but this may be the lot to be constructed for the Illinois Central. Orders also are given or are about to be given for the building of some sixty locomotives. These facts may be understood as marking a demand for rolling-stock by companies which held off as long as possible during the hard times of the last two years, the policy pursued by them and other companies having caused the dullness in car construction which was cited as a reason for the low wages that were struck against by the toilers at Pullman.

IT is claimed for the cane-sugar producers of the Southern States and the beet-sugar producers of the West that they are entitled to compensation for the bounty of which they were deprived by the Democratic tariff bill. But unless Dame Rumor be again a liar as well as a gossip it is not these producers who want the money that was voted in the Senate Tuesday. It is hinted that the claims of the producers have been bought up by a knot of speculators and at such low prices that they literally may be said to have been "sold for a song." If the hint be founded on fact it may be sufficient to explain the strength of the lobby pressure in favor of the sugar bounty proposition in the Senate.

CHICAGO covers more square miles than Greater New York, but the covering is mighty thin in spots.—*New York Recorder.*
Chicago does not cover as many square miles as Greater New York and the covering is a few stories thicker in spots than in Smaller New York. The esteemed *Recorder* has been misinformed.

WHAT would there be for Mrs. Cleveland to be ashamed of if she had joined the W. C. T. U., anyway?

PEORIA has at last named its new park Glen Oak. The peculiarity about the name is that nobody in Peoria seems to be satisfied with it or to know what it means.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* is making a commendable effort to bring the South Carolina razorback hog into the deserved prominence which the animal's reviling disposition has prevented it heretofore from enjoying. It holds that the South Carolina razorback has few if any equals in all those qualities that go to make up a desirable hog, and urges the farmers of the State to go extensively into raising the animal for the home markets, thereby discharging a patriotic duty and saving the money heretofore squandered in buying the sluggish, inert and dumpy hogs raised further North. So well has the Charleston paper argued this matter that it has aroused the enthusiastic appreciation of the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*. In an article nearly three-fourths of a column in length that paper comes to the assistance of its valued contemporary. It ably refutes the charge that the South Carolina razorback owes its existence to its ability to outrun a hog thief. It says:

The *News and Courier* sets its face sternly against the crossing of the razorback hogs of the heaven-blessed State of South Carolina with the fancy breeds of Tennessee and Kentucky, and appeals to all South Carolinians to stand by their own. It is a most noble position. We cannot but hold the *News and Courier* in deeper regard. Its loyalty to South Carolina could not be more emphatically demonstrated. Such is patriotism in its highest and most complete expression!

There is nothing for the *News and Courier* to do but to go ahead. Its duty is plain. The razorback hog of South Carolina is coming to the front. Make way for it.

A COMMITTEE has been investigating the Capitol at Washington as to its ventilation and general sanitary standing. It finds the building in a highly Chicago Postoffice condition.

CONGRESSMAN FITHIAN learns nothing from adversity. He is the same hopeless blatherskite he was before the election.

A DISPATCH from San Francisco says California is the cabbage-patch of the United States. It may be at this moment, but next summer the old Town of Lake will resume its customary and undisputed supremacy as the cabbage center of the continent.

THERE was a break in Missouri Pacific yesterday. According to a wild report on 'Change it was caused by George Gould trying to raise that $2,000,000 for the Count.

A GREAT many sweet Alices look conscious nowadays whenever that old, old question is propounded to Ben Bolt in their hearing.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Hampered by Lack of Facilities.

"All you need," sharply remarked the woman of the house, "is to get right down to work!"

"Yes, ma'am," meekly answered the tramp at the door, "I'd get right down to it if I could, but there ain't nobody in this neighborhood that wants any well-diggin' done. If you're going to give me anything to eat, ma'am, I'd rather it wouldn't be aigs. Aigs, ma'am," he added, cheerfully, "always makes me bilious."

Not Up to the Home-Cooked Article.

"What sort of layout do you call that, Henry?" asked the uncle from Ammerecogia, as the two walked out of the gilded restaurant.

"That was a table d'hôte dinner, Uncle," answered his city nephew.

"And they charged a dollar and a half for it! Sufferin' Moses! What would it cost to get a square meal there?"

No Market Street Gang as Yet.

"The disadvantage I labor under," said Cain, bitterly, after the murder, "is that I don't know where I'm going to find witnesses to prove an alibi!"

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Cleveland will discontinue her receptions during Lent. Her last card reception this season was held yesterday.

Ex.-Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas is studying elocution and his friends fear that he is qualifying for the anarchist business.

Gen. Boulanger's body is to be removed from the Brussels graveyard, where it lies, and buried in the Montparnasse Cemetery, in Paris.

Queen Victoria is thinking of creating a literary order for England. It was an idea formed by the Prince Consort two years before his death.

Dolly Ferguson is the name of an old colored lady who resides near Carrollton, Md. She was born in Buchanan County, Va., Aug. 9, 1777, and is therefore in the 118th year of her age.

Kaiser Wilhelm's wedding gift to the Czar has reached St. Petersburg. It is a dinner service made at the royal porcelain manufactory, as exact copy of the service ordered by Frederick the Great for the new palace.

The Misses Lillian and Ida Klock have gone into the newspaper business at Galien, Mich. They have established a weekly paper there called the *Advocate*, which is a creditable sheet. They expect to win hands down.

John M. O'Brien of Duval County, Fla., wrote his will with a pencil on a part of the wall beside his bed. It was a board five feet long by one wide. The instrument read thus: "Mrs. Arnold—God bless her!—shall have all I leave."

Mr. Nama Dudoussat, Alderman of New Orleans and convicted bribe-taker, has been swallowed by the State penitentiary. The Judge gave him three years. This paragraph should possess peculiar interest for Chicago Aldermen.

Peter Deveau was born in Montreal. He followed the sea for nearly half a century. He was a great hand for tobacco, and, it is to be feared, drank wine when he could get it. Until the very last he never had a sick day, and never enriched the medical profession to the extent of a dollar. He died at Webster, Mass., last Friday, within a few weeks of his 100th birthday.

Frederick Douglass got so used to being left to himself in a railroad train, because nobody would sit with a negro, that he fell into the habit of appropriating a full seat at once; and he has said that one of the earliest signs of

comes to the assistance of its valued cotary. It ably refutes the charge that the Carolina razorback owes its existence to ity to outrun a hog thief. It says:

News and Courier sets its face sternly the crossing of the razorback hogs of the blessed State of South Carolina with the reeds of Tennessee and Kentucky, and ap- all South Carolinians to stand by their It is a most noble position. We cannot the *News and Courier* in deeper regard. lity to South Carolina could not be more ically demonstrated. Such is patriotism ighest and most complete expression! is nothing for the *News and Courier* at to go ahead. Its duty is plain. The k hog of South Carolina is coming to t. Make way for it.

MITTEE has been investigating the at Washington as to its ventilation and sanitary standing. It finds the building ably Chicago Postoffice condition.

RESSMAN FITHIAN learns nothing from y. He is the same hopeless blatherskite before the election.

SPATCH from San Francisco says Calithe cabbage-patch of the United States. be at this moment, but next summer the n of Lake will resume its customary and ated supremacy as the cabbage center of tinent.

E was a break in Missouri Pacific yes- According to a wild report on 'Chauncie it ased by George Gould trying to raise that 000 for the Count.

EAT many sweet Alices look conscious ys whenever that old, old question is proed to Ben Bolt in their hearing.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Tempered by Lack of Facilities.

"you need," sharply remarked the woman house. "is to get right down to work!" ' ma'am," meekly answered the tramp at r, "I'd get right down to it if I could, e ain't nobody in this neighborhood that any well-diggin' done. If you're going to anything to eat, ma'am, I'd ruther it 't be eggs. Aigs, ma'am," he added, ally, "always makes me billous."

Up to the Home-Cooked Article.

"at sort of layout do you call that, Hen- asked the uncle from Amaranoogia, as the liked out of the gilded restaurant. t was a table d'hôte dinner, Uncle," anhis city nephew.

they charged a dollar and a half for it! a' Moses! What would it cost to get a meal there?"

No Market Street Gang as Yet.

disadvantage I labor under," said Cain, after the murder, "is that I don't know I'm going to find witnesses to prove an

PERSONALS.

Cleveland will discontinue her receptaring Lent. Her last card reception this was held yesterday.

Gov. John P. St. John of Kansas is g election and his friends fear that he is ing for the anarchist business.

Boulanger's body is to be removed e Brussels graveyard, where it lies, and in the Montparnasse Cemetery, in Paris.

n Victoria is thinking of creating a litnobility for England. It was an idea formed Prince Consort two years before his death.

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erick Douglass got so used to being himself in a railroad train, because would sit with a negro, that he fell into it of appropriating a full seat at once; has said that one of the earliest signs of a of public feeling was when a white man long and said, "You can occupy an en- t." "I know that," said Mr. Douglass. what right have you to it?" exclaimed an. "Because I'm a nigger," returned es. "That don't give you a right to two said the man, and Mr. Douglass made or him.

AGS SUPERFLUOUS.

as City Star (Ind.): There is only one more of Congress, but that is certainly

adelphia Press: Figuratively speaking tory of the Fifty-third Congress is repre- by a big O.

as City Journal: It will be a billion-Congress in expenditures and a two-cent s in all other respects.

olt Tribune: Congress is apparently ready to go away and leave the knife cking in Democracy's back.

napolis News (Ind.): Congress is on mestretch. Just one week more and the are will pass under the wire.

ville Journal (Dem.): It is very sel- a word of commendation is deserved r branch of the present Congress.

olt Free Press (Dem.): About the only thing about the present United States is that its lease will expire this week.

aul Globe (Dem.): The next Congress e—but why borrow trouble from the when we have such a liberal present store?

ington Post (Ind.): One week from Congress will perform an act that will have ualified approval of the American peo-

aukee Wisconsin: Tearless obsequies in order next week, when the Fifty-third e ends its useless and dishonored exist-

du Lac Commonwealth: The present e would give what little is left in the Treasury if it could live the last two years in. It has forever sinned away the day

aul Call (Dem.): The present Congress will pass from existence one week from to- will never be regretted, for it has made f a record of imbecility without a parallel history of its predecessors.

CURRENT NOTES.

r brother? I did not know that you other." "O yes; or, what is the same have two half-brothers."—*Life.*

ner—"Why was George Washington a an?" Tommy—"Because we don't have n his birthday."—*Philadelphia Record.*

up (scribbles)—"My dear fellow, U lend me a Y?" Wiggins (scribbles beMy boy, you must think I am a J!"—*Bazar.*

llow when you gits mad," said Uncle 'Er man that 'buses somebody when he's n pow'ful li'ble ter bite his own tongue." *gton Star.*

Mulhooly—"An' phwat is your daughnow, Mrs. Mulcahey?" Mrs. Mulcahey— takin' up the housekeepin' fad an' is at service."—*New York Weekly.*

" remarked Mrs. Malaprop, "it was a ht. First came the King, carrying a his hand and wearing a beautiful red ll trimmed with vermin. It was a grand *Truth.*

y Chumpey—"I see that earrings are to fashion again. Have your ears ever ed?" Miss Canstic—"What a question! I often listened to your twaddle!"—*Post.*

Varden—"I am beginning to think aps that fellow isn't a murderer at all." —"On what do you base your belief?" rden—"Why, there hasn't been a single sent him since his arrest."—*Judge.*

SHELLS AN AMERICAN.

BRITISH MAN-OF-WAR KNOCKS THE MAST OUT OF THE SHIP.

Coasting Sloop Faith Brings the Story to Colon—It Says the American Ship, According to the British Consul, Had Arms on Board—It Leaves for Cape Gracias-a-Dios and Is Followed and Shelled by the Britisher While Landing Two Boatloads of Arms.

SPECIAL CABLE.

COLON, Colombia, Feb. 27.—[Copyright, 1895, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The Faith, a coasting sloop, which arrived here yesterday from Bocas del Toro, brought the news of the fresh conflict at Bluefields. The Faith met two British schooners, the Dauntless and the Brothers, at Bocas del Toro. The masters of the schooners reported that while they were at Bluefields, two weeks before, an American ship, whose name they did not know, arrived there. The British Consul at Bluefields was informed that it had on board arms imported by Samuel Weil. The American ship left Bluefields for Cape Gracias-a-Dios, north of Bluefields. The British man-of-war followed it there and found it landing two boat-loads of arms. The Britisher fired on it, carrying away its mast.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The British Consul at Bluefields is J. A. Bianger. The United States Consul there is B. B. Seat. Mr. Weil is the Mayor of Bluefields. He is an American engaged in trade between New Orleans and Bluefields. The Nicaraguan Governor at Bluefields is Gen. R. Cabezas. It is true that the British schooner Brothers has lately been in those waters. The question is: Why should Mr. Weil wish to import arms in any such manner as would justify the interference of a British man-of-war, or any one else? If the story brought by the Faith is true it must be that the vessel fired upon by a British man-of-war was a filibuster or a smuggler.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Neither the State nor Navy Department had any news this morning concerning the reported injury of an American vessel by a British warship. It is suggested that if an American vessel was injured as reported, it possibly may have been the result of an accident. The matter will be investigated. The officials of the State and Navy Departments are disposed to discredit the story that there has been any trouble at Bluefields. There is no United States warship nearer that point than the Atlanta, which has been at Colon for several weeks. Its Commander's reports showed everything was quiet at the posts he visited. It is assumed he is in position to hear as promptly as any one of the reported trouble with Bluefields. There are a few American vessels plying between Bluefields and the United States engaged in the tropical trade, but the officials here cannot conceive any reason why they should be interfered with in a hostile way by any British man-of-war, and their belief is that if any of these ships have been disabled, as reported, it must have been as the result of accident, perhaps a collision.

DICTATORSHIP CLAUSE IS PASSED.

Reichstag Takes Important Action in the Affairs of Alsace-Lorraine.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—In the Reichstag today the bill repealing the dictatorship clause of the Reichsland (Alsace-Lorraine) laws passed its third reading. The majority was composed of Centrists, Socialists, members of the Freisinnige party, and Semites, and the members representing the Reichsland in the Reichstag. Later, the Reichstag adopted the motion of Dr. Franz Hize, a Centrist, for a government inquiry into the position of the working classes, with the view of arranging for shorter hours.

A motion supported by Jacobscotter, Sachsee, and Bindewald was submitted, asking that steps be taken to prevent Jewish immigration. Bindewald maintained that the Jews were responsible for the injury done to the wage-earning interests of the country and concluded with a violent attack upon the Socialists. Vogtherr said the motion was purely a Conservative election maneuver, adding that the Socialists would oppose it. Passche declared that the National Liberals would not support the motion, as the evils of the economic situation could not be attributed to any particular section of the community. Finally the Reichstag adopted an amendment to postpone the motion.

LI HUNG CHANG MEETS HIS MONARCH

He Is Given Three Audiences and Will Take the Peace Mission.

PEKIN, Feb. 27.—Li Hung Chang has been received three times in audience by the Emperor of China, who treated him graciously. The Viceroy has accepted the mission to Japan in order to negotiate for peace with that country.

CHEFOO, Feb. 28.—The Japanese are evacuating their advanced positions at Wei Hai Wei. Ning Hai, a town lying about midway between Wei Hai Wei and this city, has been abandoned. The greater part of the Japanese army has been embarked upon transports, which have left Wei Hai Wei for Talienwan on the Liu Tung peninsula, almost directly across the Gulf of Pechili from Wei Hai Wei.

IRON FIRMS OF ENGLAND IN A COMBINE.

Midland Iron Trade Association Is Formed to Regulate Prices.

SHEFFIELD, Feb. 27.—The *Telegraph* publishes the draft of a scheme which was issued yesterday proposing to 200 iron firms of South Yorkshire, Lancashire, Derbyshire, Stafford, Worcester, and Shropshire to form an organization to be known as the Midland Iron Trade Association, which will regulate the prices of all classes of manufactured iron. Heavy fines will be imposed for breaches of agreement, and a committee of twenty will manage the affairs of the association. The operatives have consented to join.

MADE GOVERNOR OF CAPE COLONY.

Sir Hercules Robinson Is Appointed Successor to Sir Henry B. Loch.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Sir Hercules Robinson, formerly Governor of Hongkong, Ceylon, New South Wales, New Zealand, and of the Cape of Good Hope, holding the latter position from 1880 to 1888, has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, in succession to Sir Henry Brougham Loch, who was recently recalled on account of his long-standing difference of opinion with the Premier, Cecil Rhodes.

POPE WILL HAVE TWO BUSY DAYS,

Sunday He Will Hold Special Services and Saturday Will Receive.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Morning* today publishes a dispatch from Rome saying the Pope will officiate Sunday at a special service in the Sistine Chapel in celebration of the seventeenth anniversary of his coronation. Saturday his Holiness will receive the congratulations of the notabilities at Rome, and through the diplomatic corps the congratulations of the governments having representatives at the Vatican.

YOUNG SPENDTHRIFT WINS HIS CASE.

Tasker Gets a Rebate of $86,000 on His Big Jewel Purchase.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Judgment was rendered today in the Agra diamond case in favor of Joseph C. Tasker, the young spendthrift, in the suit he brought against Streeter & Co., the Bond street jewelers, alleging overcharges to the amount of $86,000. In the other cases judgment was pronounced in favor of Streeter & Co. Tasker, a few years ago, inherited a fortune of $3,500,000, and he said he was induced to buy from the jewelers a number of articles which were represented to be worth more than their real value, including the famous Hope diamond from the collection of Lord Francis Hope, the husband of May Yohe, for which he paid $160,000; a collection of gems valued at $50,000; the jasper model of the Holy City, for which he paid $6,000; a silver model of the yacht Zinga costing $1,500, and the celebrated Agra diamond, which cost him $75,000. It was asserted on behalf of Tasker that he was drunk when he made the purchases, which amounted in all to $435,000.

TO OPEN THE NORTH SEA-BALTIC CANAL.

Event of Importance to Germany Will Be Celebrated June 20.

An event of far-reaching importance will be celebrated in Germany June 20, when the canal between the Baltic and the North Sea will be opened by Emperor William in the presence of the highest dignitaries of Germany and representatives of other countries. The principal nations will also be represented by men-of-war. It is expected that the pomp and ceremony will rival the scene at the opening of the Suez Canal. The Hamburg-American line will join in the naval parade with two of its twin-screw express steamers, the Augusta Victoria and the Normannia. The line of the canal starts at Kiel on the Baltic Sea and joins the Elbe at Brunsbüttel. Work was begun June 3, 1887. The estimated cost was $37,440,000. It is expected 18,000 ships will make use of the canal annually, representing 7,500,000 tons. The saving of time will be considerable, since for all ships bound to or from any point south of Hull the distance will be reduced by 298 miles, while Bremen ships will save 322 miles, and Hamburg ships 424 miles. But more important than the saving in time is the avoidance of danger, the passage through the sound between the Scandinavian Peninsula and Jutland being considered one of the most dangerous in Europe. The strategic value of the canal is, besides, of the greatest value to Germany, because its men-of-war will now be able to pass from the North Sea to the Baltic with ease and safety.

Warrant for an American.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the Bankruptcy Court today the creditors of W. H. Davis, formerly of Denver, Colo., described as an American copromoter, held their first meeting. The debtor did not appear, and it was said he had gone to Mexico in connection with railroad schemes in which he is interested. The assistant receiver applied for a warrant for the arrest of Davis, and the case was adjourned until March 26.

Wreckers Are Arrested.

SUEZ, Feb. 27.—Several Red Sea professional wreckers have been arrested for pillaging the steamer Yarrowdale, recently wrecked in the Red Sea. The Yarrowdale is a British steamer of 1,906 tons register.

Prof. Blackie Seriously Ill.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Prof. John Stuart Blackie, the distinguished author and Greek and Latin scholar, is seriously ill.

Queen Regent Has Measles.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—The Queen Regent is suffering from an attack of measles.

Maasdam Is at Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 27.—The Maasdam has arrived from New York.

CHARGE THERE WAS A COMMISSION.

Six Directors of the Paycheon Club Declare the Offices Vacant.

The affairs of the Paycheon club, the organization whose members include all the swell young men of Woodlawn, have met with an obstacle. The society is now without either President or Vice-President. The directors claim the two chief officers were dismissed for conduct not, in their estimation, quite up to the club's level. The officers, on the other hand, claim they resigned from the organization for reasons sufficient for themselves. Ned C. Weyburn was the President and Clarence E. Perry the Vice-President. Mr. Weyburn was one of the fourteen charter members of the organization and a prime mover in it. The club during the winter has played a large part in the social festivities of Woodlawn and the club-rooms at No. 6050 Ogleaby avenue were a center of gayety. It was in fitting up these rooms the trouble occurred. The directors assert that Weyburn and Perry engineered the deal by which the club got its piano and each received a commission from the dealer. The directors when they heard of this held a meeting and declared Weyburn and Perry were no longer members of the club. Soon after, they say, the two officers presented their resignations, which were not considered by the directors. The members of the club are taking sides on the matter and there are prospects of fierce trouble. An election will be held Monday night.

GIVES AS GOOD AS HE RECEIVED.

J. H. Clegg, Beaten by Footpads, "Gets Even" in a Novel Manner.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Christmas eve, 1894, John H. Clegg, the expert accountant and amateur oarsman, was set upon by five drunken rowdies and given such a beating he is still confined to a hospital and it will be several weeks before he will have recovered. Clegg does not think much of arrests and suits for damages and prefers the old motto of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. While he lay groaning on a bed of pain some of his close friends ascertained who assaulted him and marked the five ruffians for vengeance. One by one they were caught napping and given a dose like the one Clegg received, or as near like it as possible. Mr. Clegg receives a detailed report when any of the gang has been "cared for."

Alleged Jewel Robber Caught.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Detectives here today arrested Clyde Watson, alias J. T. Parker, wanted in San Marcos, Hayes County, Tex., for jewelry robbery. Watson refused to talk. Two opals were found on the prisoner. An express receipt for a valise shipped over the Pacific Express from Brannsfels, Tex., to J. T. Parker, Chicago, was also found, according to advices from Texas. Watson broke into Wood & Williams' store at San Marcos the night of Feb. 21 and took property valued at $1,000.

Lively Interchange of Shots.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—Louis Stolzenberger, a saloonkeeper at No. 492 Central avenue, shot Court Officer Dick Morris today, who went to arrest him on a warrant. Morris is still unconscious at the hospital. Stolzenberger then saw his sister-in-law and fired two shots at her, but missed. An hour later Patrolman Fred W. Shafer went to arrest him. Stolzenberger fired twice at Shafer, missing him, and was killed by Shafer in return.

Litigation Over the Ann Arbor Road.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Stockholders' committee of the Ann Arbor have filed an application in the cases pending at Grand Rapids, Mich., for the sale of the road for leave to intervene and defend against the foreclosure and sale under the consolidated mortgage. Post Martin & Co., New York, have filed a petition to gain possession of the entire rolling stock of the Ann Arbor. The company claims first lien.

Logging Interests Menaced.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Reports gathered today from various lumber companies show a majority of the camps will hold out for a week or ten days even if the present conditions continue. The mild weather is assuming a really serious aspect to the logging operations. The loggers had counted on at least two weeks hauling in March, and the close of February finds them on the verge of a break-up.

Proves Republican Is Elected Sheriff.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The recount of the votes in the election contest for Sheriff was completed today and shows that James H. Robbins, Republican, was elected by a plurality of 80. At the November canvass A. F. Roth, Democrat, had a plurality of 17, and now holds the office.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The miners and other employés of the Shelburn Coal company of Shelburn, Ind., have petitioned for the removal of Frank Binz as receiver, charging mismanagement.

The boycott of the *War Cry* by the typographical union of San Francisco will result probably in an organized fight against the Salvation Army by the trades union.

The Attorney-General has denied the application of the Central Labor Union of New York for leave to begin proceedings to dissolve the Standard Oil corporation on the ground that it is a monopoly.

CIVIL WAR IN CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA DECLARED TO BE IN A MARTIAL STATE.

Insurgents in the Province of Matanzas—No Messages Go or Come Save Under Government Sanction—Marti, Revolutionary Chief, Is on the Island—Bandit Garcia and a Companion Are Shot by Government Soldiers—Secretary Gresham Hears the News.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Bands of insurgents are still in arms in the Province of Matanzas, though in what numbers or with what success is unknown here. Martial law is enforced in the province and no messages go back and forth save under government sanction. Disturbances are reported also in Santiago de Cuba, and that city has been declared in a state of war. Marti, the revolutionary chief, and Gen. Gomez, are reported to be on the island.

Garcia, a famous Cuban bandit, and a companion were shot today in Havana by government soldiers.

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 27.—It is rumored here today that a Cuban General at the head of 500 men had a skirmish with Spanish forces in the interior on Monday. W. J. Lewis of Scranton, Pa., who arrived here by steamer today, left Havana Monday. He said Saturday night he was awakened by the ringing of church bells, a firing of rifle shots, and what he thought was a general alarm. He could learn no particulars.

Three Generals of the former revolution, Trujillo, Aguerrire, and Sanguilly, were arrested at their home in Havana Sunday before they could escape. The latter was a brave General in the former war and was much feared by the Spaniards. The home rule party demands the release of Trujillo, as he is their Secretary, but it is likely the government will laugh at them.

MADRID, Feb. 27.—It is reported here that the disturbances in Cuba are of a serious nature. The Spanish Government, however, denies that it has received information that the twenty-four persons reported to have been arrested in Cuba have been summarily sentenced.

At the meeting of the council Wednesday evening Señor Abarzuza, Minister of the Colonies, announced that the Governor-General of Cuba had sent a cablegram announcing that he had sent Gen. Lachamber with several columns in pursuit of armed bands in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The police had attacked and dispersed a band in the Province of Matanzas, killing several brigands.

A dispatch from Havana announces that in skirmishes with the government troops in Mantanzas the rebels lost two killed and three of their number were taken prisoners. The insurgents at Guantanamo, a short distance east of the City of Santiago de Cuba, have dispersed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Secretary Gresham received a cablegram today from Consul-General Williams at Havana, saying that owing to the continuance of a rebellion near Santiago de Cuba and Matanzas, which began Feb. 24, the government has issued a proclamation declaring those provinces in a state of war, the civil authorities continuing in the exercise of their functions. It also offers full pardons to all insurgents who submit to legal authorities within eight days. The rest of the island is reported tranquil.

JOSE MARTI.
[Civil leader and President of the Cuban revolutionary party.]

All recognized political parties have given support to the government.

Minister Muruaga of Spain tonight said he had received a dispatch from Key West, Fla., announcing that a party of filibusters had organized there and was about to start for Cuba to stir up a revolution in the island. The Minister's dispatch said the United States revenue cutter which is usually on duty at Key West was absent from its post, and that there was no force on hand to prevent the threatened invasion. The dispatch gave no particulars as to the strength of the party or the vessel or vessels it had secured to carry it to Cuba. The exact time of its starting was apparently unknown, but it was expected to start soon. Senor Muruaga said:

"The report that there is a revolution in Cuba is untrue. There have been only two or three unimportant outbreaks. The insurrectionists have no leaders and no organization, and can do nothing. As a matter of course their friends in this country and elsewhere give out misleading reports in the hope of strengthening their cause. I much regret the absence of the United States revenue cutter, which ought to be at Key West and could easily prevent an invasion of Cuba from American soil. The distance from Key West to Cuba is short and can be traversed quickly."

NEW YORK, Feb. 27. — [Special.]—Cuban patriots filled Hardman Hall tonight, and Cuban patriotism was much in evidence. The gray-haired ex-President of the republic, Estrado Palma, sat on the platform with Juan Fraga, President of the "Liga," who presided. There were several speeches, all of which voiced the one sentiment that the fight for liberty had begun, and there must be no halting on the part of the Sons of Cuba. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions for the patriots in the field. It is said that the revolutionists, beginning in the neighborhood of Matanzas, will endeavor to draw the Spanish forces at Havana and split them into detachments, which may be attacked and destroyed in detail. In the meantime it is hoped to raise a large force in the South and East which may operate comparatively free of Spanish interference.

MEXICO LOOKING UP THE DOCUMENTS.

Guatemalan Envoy De Leon Presents His Side of the Famous Case.

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 27.—Guatemalan Envoy De Leon has presented documents showing Guatemala's side of the case. The Mexican Government is now studying the same, which is a historical and geographical review of the difficulties between the two countries and is voluminous. Special stress is laid on the claim that under the treaty of 1882 Mexico had no vested rights in the ceded territory now in dispute until the delimitation of the frontier was finished. Engineers are still engaged on the work of delimitation and it will be some months before they will be ready to report.

FRANCE AND SAN DOMINGO AT OUTS.

Negotiations, However, Said to Point to a Satisfactory Settlement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At the office of the Dominican Consulate in this city today it was stated by Consul Gil that negotiations have been going on between representatives of San Domingo and the French Government at Paris concerning the claims of French citizens against the Dominican Government, and are in a fair way, according to advices received yesterday, towards a speedy and satisfactory settlement. These negotiations, it is also said, which have been going on for over two years, were interrupted suddenly in December when the news reached Paris of the assassination of a French resident of San Domingo named Cacavelli, and until the French authorities were informed of the arrest, trial, and condemnation of the murderer the diplomatic relations were suspended. The murderer was executed Feb. 6, and since that date the negotiations have been resulted, with every promise of immediate and satisfactory settlement.

DEATH OF EX-GOV. MASON BRAYMAN,

He Was Soldier, Lawyer, Editor, and the Oldest Mason in the Country.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 27.—Gen. Mason Brayman, aged 81 years, ex-Governor of Idaho, the oldest Mason in the United States, and formerly associated in legal practice with Abraham Lincoln, died here today at the home of his son-in-law, Theodore Gowdy. The funeral services will be held tomorrow and the body taken to Ripon, Wis., to be interred by the side of Gen. Brayman's wife.

[Gen. Brayman was born in 1813 in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1836 he was admitted to the bar. He then went to Louisville, where he edited a paper and practiced law. He alternated between the two professions, obtaining eminence in both. In 1843 he removed to Springfield, Ill., and began the practice of law. While in Springfield he was a neighbor of Lincoln, and was associated with him in many cases. The intimacy began then continued until Lincoln's death. In 1861 Gen. Brayman enlisted as Major in the Twenty-ninth Illinois Infantry, commanding forces under Gen. Grant. He served with honor and received promotion rapidly. He was mustered out at the close of the war as Brevet Major-General. At the close of the war he returned to Springfield. In 1873 he went to Ripon, Wis., where he gained fresh legal honors. In 1876 President Grant appointed him Governor of Idaho. In 1880 he returned to Ripon, where he began anew the practice of law. But failing health caused his retirement, and in 1885 he came to Kansas City, where he has since made his home with his daughter, Gen. Brayman was said to be the oldest editor and the oldest Mason in the United States. He leaves two children, Mrs. Theodore Gowdy of Kansas City and a married daughter in San Diego, Cal.]

Mrs. Lydia Ann Sinclair.

Lydia Ann Sinclair, widow of James Sinclair, aged 88 years and 7 months, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Washington Van Horne, at Ravenswood. She was one of the oldest settlers of Chicago, having arrived here with her husband on the brig Illinois from Buffalo, May 25, 1835. She was of the old English Hicks family of New York. Among her ancestors was the Quaker clergyman, Elias Hicks, who stoutly stood out against slavery in 1755. When Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair boarded the brig Illinois at Buffalo sixty years ago Fernando Jones, a boy of 15, was put in their charge. Mr. Sinclair for many years conducted a large hardware business at No. 366 State street. Five daughters and four sons were born to them, of whom all are living except one daughter, who died in 1851. Mrs. Sinclair was a practically pious woman and possessed great mental and physical powers. The funeral will be held today at 2 o'clock from the residence of Mr. Van Horne in Ravenswood. The interment will be at Rosehill.

Charles L. Eaton.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 27.—Adjutant-General Charles L. Eaton died suddenly this afternoon of apoplexy. Gen. Eaton came to Lansing today with Gov. Rich and other State officers to attend the funeral services of Greene Peck, who was President of the Detroit railway and a prominent Michigan Republican. While a prayer was being offered at the funeral Gen. Eaton's head suddenly sank upon his breast. He was carried out of doors, but expired just as the outer door was opened. The remains were taken to the General's home in Lansing tonight. Both Houses of the Legislature adjourned on receipt of the news. Gen. Eaton was a native of New York and was 49 years old. He was a veteran of the rebellion and an ex-member of the Legislature. He was elected Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1891, and was appointed Adjutant-General by Gov. Rich in 1893.

Mrs. Ellen Laflin.

Ellen Laflin, wife of Lycurgus Laflin of this city, died at Tampa Bay, Fla., last Tuesday. Mrs. Laflin had been an invalid many years and spent much of her time in traveling in search of health or of equable climates. Mr. Laflin is a son of Matthew Laflin. While in this city they lived on Prairie avenue in the Palmer House. When the Auditorium was completed a suite of apartments in that hotel was set apart for them. With them resided their younger son, Albert S. Laflin. There is another son, John F., and a third, Matthew, died three or four months ago. The funeral will probably be held in this city.

Paul Mondon.

Paul Mondon died at his residence in Highland Park yesterday. He was 82 years old, having been born Aug. 11, 1813. He was popularly known as "Old Paul" by the patrons and officials of the Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad for a long time. It was thirty years ago that he entered the service of that road as ticket agent at Milwaukee. When the road was built to Chicago he was transferred to this city as advertising agent of the passenger department. He was a man of strong personality and numbered his friends by hundreds. He leaves a widow and four daughters, married.

Mrs. Chester.

CLINTON, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special Correspondence.]—Mrs. Chester, who was the wife of Gov. Harvey, died today over 70 years of age. When Gov. Harvey was drowned in 1862, after taking supplies to the soldiers of his State serving in the South, his wife took up his work of relief by State authority. She afterwards married Dr. Chester of Buffalo, who died some years ago.

Obituary Notes.

Polly Faulkner, 108 years old, dropped dead at Jeffersonville, Ind.

Dr. Levi Burton, an old and prominent citizen of La Grange, Ind., died of apoplexy.

Roger Ryan, 95 years old, one of the earliest settlers of Christian County, Ill., is dead.

Col. Calvin James of Easton, Mo., known as the "Barbecue King" all over Missouri, is dead.

Lincoln Flagg Brigham, ex-Chief Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, is dead at Salem.

A. C. Douglas, one of the first settlers of Beloit (Wis.) and earliest contractors in Southern Wisconsin, is dead.

The Rev. Alfred Campbell, for forty years pastor of the Missippewa Valley Baptist Church, near Muncie, Ind., is dead.

The Rev. Richard Griffith, one of the oldest ministers of the Wisconsin Calvinistic Methodist Presbytery, is dead at Columbus, Wis.

Patrick Manogue, Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Sacramento, is dead. He was a priest at Virginia City when that place was at the height of its glory.

The funeral of James Beggs, President of the First National Bank, Arcola, Ill., yesterday was a large affair, in which many people from other towns participated. Business was suspended.

Jury Finds Nelson Guilty.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The case of the United States against John A. Nelson, aged 70, indicted for perjury and making fraudulent application for a pension, was closed and given to the jury this afternoon. It returned a verdict of guilty and recommended him to the mercy of the court. Motion for a new trial has been made by defendant's counsel.

Shot Off a Constable's Whiskers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Tilghman M. Moyer, the Bedminster "cowboy" who was adjudged insane and has eluded the authorities for several months, was captured today. He had previously shot off a constable's whiskers; then when pursued had barricaded himself in his house and with firearms defied arrest.

Falls from a Hotel Window.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 27.—N. K. Stanard of Detroit, Mich., a traveling man, fell or jumped from a third-story window of the Grand Hotel this afternoon. Stanard's body struck a telegraph wire running below the window. He was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in a serious condition. Stanard is about 45 years old and sold opticians' goods.

The People's Money.

Our savings banks have nearly $2,000,000,000 deposited with them as the surplus earnings of our people.

Scotch Catholics.

Scotland's Roman Catholic churches have 352,000 members.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

James Shaw, the oldest hardware dealer in Racine, Wis., assigned. Assets, $10,000.

The Security National Bank of Grand Island, Neb., which recently suspended, will resume business next week.

Creditors of the Sun Vapor Street Lighting company, Canton, O., bought in the plant for $87,025. They will reorganize and operate it.

A resale of the Birmingham, Ala., *Age-Herald* has been ordered because Frank P. O'Brien failed to pay the $20,000 which he bid.

Robert Haight & Co., the oldest commission house in San Francisco, assigned. Liabilities, between $60,000 and $70,000; assets, $50,000.

ADRY IN THE HOLDUP

DEFENSE TRIES TO FASTEN THIS INCIDENT ON HARRY'S BROTHER.

Testimony in the Hayward Case at Minneapolis in Support of This Claim—Miss Ging's Motive for Borrowing Money Shown—Gov. Altgeld Thinks Hanging Is Becoming Too Common and Commutes a Murderer's Sentence—Smallpox Scare at Hot Springs, Ark.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—The defense in the Hayward murder case seems determined to fasten the responsibility for the highway robbery of April 27, 1894, on Adry Hayward, the confessing brother of the accused. The chief incident of the session of the Criminal Court this morning was the testimony given by Fred Horst of the postoffice alley livery stable, that Adry Hayward hired a horse at 9 p. m. that date and returned it at 10:30. This would have given him time to take part in the holdup of his brother and Miss Ging and Miss Vedder, with whom he was driving. The defense expects to show by other witnesses that Adry was seen near the scene of the robbery that night. The defense also devoted some time this morning to proving that Miss Ging had actually contemplated going into the millinery business on Nicollet avenue, an intention which would explain her desire to borrow money from Harry Hayward. The agent of the property to whom she talked of renting, and two women for whom she had worked and to whom she had talked of her project, gave the evidence.

A watch repairer in the employ of Eustis Bros. testified as by the leaving for repairs by Harry Hayward of the watch which figured in the Blixt story of the tin-box episode. The watch was left the morning of the day of the murder.

There are renewed fears that the jury may not be able to stand the long strain of the trial successfully. Juror S. H. Dyer, the patriarchal boatbuilder, is suffering badly. This morning he had to be carried up the stairs to the court-room and provided with a cushioned rest for his leg.

M. P. Wilson, the liveryman, who swore he saw Harry Hayward driving with Miss Ging the night of the murder, was recalled and admitted he had told various people it was too dark that night to see the face of the man. Wilson explained he wanted to get out of testifying.

Court adjourned at 3:45 o'clock until morning, Mr. Erwin stating that he expected to conclude his evidence by noon. Mr. Nye's closing will probably come Monday or Tuesday at the farthest. He will talk all of one day and perhaps more. Mr. Erwin expects to use a part of two days, so the case can hardly go to the jury before Friday of next week.

The most exciting part of the court session was in the afternoon, when Mr. Erwin made a final effort to get in his expert testimony regarding the alleged insanity of Adry Hayward. Again Mr. Erwin and the court held long arguments, and when it was over the attorney had managed to get before the jury in an offer the fact that several members of Adry's family had been insane, that a local physician had prescribed for a member of the family for insanity, and he held that Adry had been the victim of insane delusions for years. The court stated that the attorney might try to prove total insanity by any act at any time, but not partial.

The intense public feeling against the defendant was shown during the argument. Once when the Court sat down upon Mr. Erwin in a more than usually forcible manner and ruled out the evidence the crowd, composed for the most part of women, broke into wild applause and the court became angered.

M. D. Wilson threw a shell into the camp of the defense by stating that Attorney Sweetser, on the defense, had virtually approached him with an offer of money if he would change his evidence. Mr. Sweetser denied it most emphatically afterwards, and it will be left with the jury which to believe.

Mr. Nye brought out the fact that Miss Wachtler, the stenographer, who had startled the State with the assertion that Blixt had said that he and Adry put up the job to kill Miss Ging, had been employed in Sweetser's office since her testimony was given.

There was an incident out of the ordinary today as the prisoner was being taken from the court-room to the jail. There was the usual crowd, and while he was passing some one from the outside threw into the road a bouquet made of evergreens. The prisoner walked over it, but appeared not to notice what it was.

SAYS HANGING GROWS TOO COMMON.

Gov. Altgeld Makes It Less So by Commuting Beverly's Sentence.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld commuted to life imprisonment today the sentence of Thomas Beverly, who was convicted of murder at the December term of the Stephenson County Circuit Court and sentenced to be hanged March 15. The petition for clemency was accompanied by a letter from John D. Crabtree, Judge of the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, who said that while the man had a fair trial by a fair and impartial jury, he felt the sentence was a more severe one than he would have imposed if the duty had devolved upon him of fixing the penalty. Gov. Altgeld recorded the opinion that the death penalty ought not to have been inflicted. The Governor said: "I feel to allow the death penalty to be executed in this case would be to cheapen that form of punishment and by making it common in applying it to smaller offenses would tend to rob it of its terrors."

SMALLPOX SCARE AT HOT SPRINGS.

Train Load of People, Including Chicagoans, Leaves in a Hurry.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—A train from the South today brought fully 300 badly scared passengers from Hot Springs, Ark., who left that resort in a hurry yesterday to escape the smallpox. They declared the disease is epidemic and that neighboring

MUST STAY AT HOME.

CHICAGO LAWN RESIDENTS DEPRIVED OF TRANSPORTATION.

Train Service Is Deficient and Totally Inadequate—Smash-Up Is the Reason Given—How a Chicago Lawn Man Has to Act in Connection with a Trip to Chicago—Miss Eleanor Mayo Is to Leave the Stage and Get Married—Dr. Caldwell Censured by a Jury.

Hard handed and cruel monopoly has struck a blow at Chicago Lawn, and the people of that suburb are kicking wildly but without avail. The train service to and from Chicago Lawn is deficient. As a consequence, communication between city and suburb has been mainly by street car, and a solitary horse car, traveling from Ashland avenue on Sixty-third street to the village, has been the chief reliance of the inhabitants. This car stopped at Chicago Lawn at 5:30, 6:30, and 7:30 every evening, and usually carried a numerous cargo. Last Sunday there was a collision and a smash-up between that car and a railroad train, and the street car magnates were horrified. Tuesday they ordered that the car be used only until 6:30, and should make no trips after that hour. This edict cuts off, isolates, and practically banishes the Village of Chicago Lawn.

As things are now, if a Chicago Lawn man wants to take his family to the theater he must stay down-town and have his family come in on the 6:30 train or the last horse car. He cannot go home and then come back to the city—the time tables will not allow it. When he is at the theater, supposing his family to have safely arrived in town, he has to keep tab on his watch, hop up at the climax of the play, and hustle for the train. An invitation to spend an evening at Chicago Lawn means an enforced sojourn over night or a return via the 11:10 train and a walk from the cultured precincts around the Polk street depot.

Just one method of communication remains open—a walk down the car track to Ashland avenue, where the Sixty-third street electric road begins. As the distance is three miles, six inches deep in mud, with gaps forty feet wide here and there in the sidewalk, and without a solitary light along the whole distance, pedestrianism is hardly popular, and the citizen of Chicago Lawn simply sits by his own fireside and doesn't try to wander.

MISS MAYO TO LEAVE THE STAGE.

She Will Soon Become the Wife of James Elverson Jr. of Philadelphia.

With the end of the present run of "Princess Bonnie," Willard Spenser's opera, at Hooley's Miss Eleanor Mayo, who sings the title rôle, will retire from the stage. Miss Mayo is to marry James Elverson Jr., oldest son of the owner of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, with which he is associated. A sister of Miss Mayo's fiancé was recently married to M. Patenotre, the present French Ambassador at Washington. It was a moment after Miss Mayo had left the stage yesterday afternoon during the performance before she was at liberty to talk on the matter. Since the opening presentation of "Princess Bonnie" the violent canvassing which announces the arrival of the fortunate one has been accomplished on a bass drum in the wings by Miss Mayo. Yesterday she was somewhat ruffled by the interference of the stage manager in this function. After he had been made aware of his inferiority in artillery service Miss Mayo fired the final gun.

"Yes, I am going to retire from the stage," Miss Mayo said, carefully putting away the drumstick. "For me the stage has never been attractive, and I am glad to leave it. I had no desire to follow a theatrical career. I knew enough of it to have no illusions. Force of circumstances caused me to adopt the career. Then, too, my parents had expended a great deal on my musical education. I am afraid I was lazy and missed a great many lessons, for I always preferred reading to anything else. I am to leave the stage with the completion of the Chicago engagement. In April I am to marry Mr. Elverson, whom I have known for two years. Of my career there is little to say, it has been so short. I am scarcely more than an amateur. I created the rôle of Princess Bonnie."

Miss Mayo spoke kindly of her successor, Miss Minnie Landes, who, if sufficiently advanced in the rôle, will sing two matinées in Chicago.

DR. CALDWELL RECEIVES A CENSURE.

Coroner's Jury Thinks He Should Have Found That Bullet Wound.

An inquest was held yesterday over the body of Herbert McGowan, who was shot Tuesday morning by Special Watchman William Delaney. The jury returned a verdict of death from a bullet wound, by whom inflicted the verdict did not say. Dr. Caldwell, who issued the certificate specifying heart disease as the cause of death, testified that when he was asked to come to the house No. 18 Aberdeen street, Tuesday morning, he was told the patient he was to attend was suffering with heart disease and had fainted. Consequently he prepared for such a case. He found McGowan lying on the floor. He opened his shirt and applied his instrument to his heart, discovering that there was a leakage in the valves. He was not looking for a wound and did not find one, it being entirely concealed. When the man died he did not hesitate to issue a certificate. Richard B. Dooley, who helped to place the remains in the coffin, testified that he found the body dressed when he arrived at the house and lying in the basement. He helped to carry it up-stairs and prepare it in the coffin, but he saw no wound. The jury censured Dr. Caldwell. It said his action denoted carelessness, and advised that the proper authorities be asked to take steps to put a stop to such practices. Coroner McHale will endeavor to make an example of Dr. Caldwell. Health Commissioner Reynolds says he may report the physician's action to the State Board of Health.

SNEAK THIEVES WORK A NEW LINE.

They Enter the Offices at No. 177 La Salle Street and Carry Off Letters.

Sneak thieves did a bold piece of work yesterday morning about 8 o'clock at No. 177 La Salle street, where they entered several offices of tenants in the building just after the first visit of the mail carrier. Within fifteen minutes they entered three offices and stole the morning mail and everything else of value in sight. The janitor says he saw two well-dressed men hanging about the hall, and the mail carrier also saw them. The policeman at the corner says the description of the men given tallies with that of two men who were ordered out of the Woman's Temple the day before because of their suspicious actions. The first office entered was that of the National Shoe and Leather Exchange. A. L. Kimball, the manager, says his loss is hard to estimate, as he does not know the value of the twenty letters stolen. The office desk was broken open and a small amount of money stolen. Several of the letters contained checks. The offices of the McCormick Optical College were next visited. The contents of a show case filled with optical goods were carried off together with the mail and several small articles of value. The manager of the office says the janitor had carelessly left the door unlocked. The office of the Phœnix Insurance company, next door, was entered and fifteen or twenty letters were stolen.

POLICEMEN HAVE TOO MANY FRIENDS.

Chief Brennan Says They Are All Pulling for Reinstatement.

If the estimate of Chief Brennan of the Police Department counts for anything each of the men dismissed from the department by his general order of Tuesday night, the result of the examination by the Civil-Service Commission, has not less than 1,000 friends, and each of these called yesterday on the Superintendent, importuning him to reinstate the particular policeman whose friend he was.

"I have had at least 1,000 callers for each of the dismissed men," said the Superintendent last night. "That means that I have had not less than 200,000 men at my office today on this one piece of business alone. They have been here in swarms, telling why their friends should be retained on the force. Some of the reasons assigned would make any one laugh."

Every office in the City Hall was crowded yesterday with friends of the dismissed men seeking the aid of city officials to work with Supt. Brennan to have their favorites reinstated. Mayor Hopkins' absence from the city is undoubtedly a good thing for him, as, under the circumstances, he would get little rest or peace. Men of every sort and character were callers at the building, and there is probably not one of the men who has not sent some friend or delegation to his assistance. How long this will continue no one knows, but Supt. Brennan said last night he would not be able to stand it another day, and, what is more, he says he will not.

ARRESTED FOR MAKING BAD MONEY.

Samuel McDonald and Samuel Crane Said to Be Experts.

Capt. Porter of the secret service arrested Samuel McDonald and Samuel Crane in the former's flat at No. 13 Curtis street yesterday and captured a complete counterfeiter's kit. For a month or more McDonald, it is charged, has been making spurious coins and placing them on the town through saloon keepers, to whom he charged half price. Just how much money has thus been placed Capt. Porter is unable to estimate. When Capt. Porter, with an assistant and two deputy marshals, entered McDonald's flat they found the two men at breakfast. They took the matter rather coolly and continued eating their breakfast while the officers searched the house. Two sets of molds, ladles, and metallic bismuth were found secreted in the room, with $40 in dollars, halves, and dimes. None of the coin except the dimes presented a finished appearance. The men were committed to jail in default of bail by United States Commissioner Humphrey for a hearing this morning, when Capt. Porter expects to have one or two saloon keepers under arrest for purchasing and floating the coins.

JEFFERSON D. HODGKINS IS NAMED.

Circuit Court Judges Nominate Him as His Own Successor.

The Judges of the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon held a meeting and nominated Jefferson D. Hodgkins to succeed himself as South Park Commissioner. All the Judges were present at the meeting except Judge Horton. It is understood Judge Horton had a candidate in the person of Charles Counselman, who is at present in Europe. The nomination was almost unanimous. William Joyce's name was mentioned by the Democrats, and the name of Fred R. Green was introduced as a Republican candidate, but the result was arrived at in a few moments.

SAYS HE STOLE AND GAVE TO HIS FATHER

Boy Admits Taking a Teacher's Watch and Is Held for Trial.

Fred Austin, 12 years old, was held to the Criminal Court by Magistrate Caldwell yesterday for the larceny of a watch, the property of Miss Stillwell, a teacher in the Normal School at Englewood. Austin some days ago, it is said, entered the students' hall and stole the watch, giving it to his father, who, it is asserted, was waiting outside. The boy was arrested and admitted that he had given the watch to his father, who was arrested soon after. The case of the father was continued until March 2.

Arrested for Theft.

Detectives yesterday arrested Edward Henroth and Peter Van Houten, and with them secured over $800. worth of silks, woolens, and other dress goods. Feb. 2 a consignment of goods, consisting of silks and other dress goods, was shipped by Marshall Field to Clavenhagen & Co., Baraboo, Wis. The goods were placed on a freight car on the Northwestern railroad, together with two barrels of whisky, at Hanesville, Wis. The car was opened and the two cases of goods from Marshall Field's and the whisky were stolen. The railroad officers traced the stolen goods to Beloit, Wis. Here all trace was lost, and the next the officers heard of them the cases were in Rockford. From that city they were shipped to Edward Henroth, No. 566 West Fourteenth street. Yesterday Henroth and Peter Van Houten appeared at the Chicago depot and secured possession of the two cases.

Contempt Case Continued.

Judge Jenkins of the United States Circuit Court continued the hearing of Frank K. Windbiel in contempt proceedings until Saturday. Windbiel is charged by Receiver Brown of the Tolleston Land company with having collected money from lot owners since the injunction of the court in September. Windbiel, in an affidavit, admitted the collection of the money, but said he did so at the instance of Fred Bradford, one of the parties to the Tolleston litigation, who had asserted claims to lots in question were the private property of his wife and were not included in the injunction of the court.

Argues for Sampson.

Attorney James Hartnett addressed the jury in the "Mal." Sampson trial in Judge Ewing's court the entire day yesterday. Mr. Hartnett argued that each of the accused had proved alibis, and then read law to prove that even if this were not the fact the jury could not convict them upon the evidence adduced. The argument was a long, dreary, exhaustive exposition of the law, with an occasional tirade against the prosecution. This morning Attorney Donnelly will follow in the closing address for the defense. Assistant State's Attorney Pearson will close for the prosecution.

Prof. Ely to Visit Here.

Prof. Richard T. Ely, head professor of political economy in the University of Wisconsin, will arrive in the city this morning and will make his headquarters at the Leland. Prof. Ely is writing a book on the slums of American cities. The purpose of the work will be to set forth the condition of the submerged classes and upon the basis of ascertained facts to propose remedies for their amelioration. Prof. Ely will spend a considerable portion of his time at the Hull House.

Collectors Owe Much Money.

About $300,000 is owing the city from the town collectors. Salaries are due and unpaid, and the money would be applied in that direction if it was paid. City officers are again threatening to begin mandamus proceedings against the collectors.

Work on the Canal.

Routine business occupied the time of the Drainage Board yesterday afternoon. Vouchers for $111,050, covering a period of two weeks, were allowed, of which $110,534 was for accounts in the construction department.

Items.

An entertainment, raffle, and auction sale were given last evening by Gen. Daniel Dustin, Post No. 752. G. A. R., and the Woman's Relief Corps No. 219, in Union Hall, 303 Masonic Temple, for the benefit of destitute old soldiers.

Maggie Dempsey, who last lived at Fifty-first and Dearborn streets, walked into Rock Island engine No. 470 at the Forty-seventh street crossing last night despite the warnings of the flagman. She was thrown fifteen feet, but escaped death.

The University of Chicago will hold a biblical institute tomorrow, Saturday, and Sunday in Chapel Cobb lecture hall under the joint auspices of the Christian Union of the University of Chicago and the American Institute of Sacred Literature, of which Dr. Harper is principal.

The case of George W. Coudrey against Jacob Schweinfurth, the Rockford "Messiah," was on the call yesterday in Judge Dunne's court. An attorney for the plaintiff was ill and the case went over until Tuesday. Coudrey is suing the proprietor of the Rockford "heaven" for $5,000 damages for the alleged alienation of his wife's affections.

John F. Barrow, charged with giving worthless bonds for John Moore, assignee of the Service Candy company, obtained a continuance of his hearing in the County Court yesterday until Tuesday. He filed a report from Moore on the Ser-Vis estate showing that from Jan. 9 until the date of his removal a short time ago he had received $377.41 and expended $360.68.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.
For twenty-five years the standard for excellence.

Use the best when just as cheap. Pearline, pound size, 10c. Wm. Schramm, 126 N. Wells-st.

Drink Waukesha Spring Beer for health. Send orders to 9 W. Ohio. Telephone 4456 Main.

Chicago people want the best. They have their photographs taken by Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,351 has cured thousands of cases of rheumatism. No sufferer should fail to give it a trial.—GALE & BLOCKI, 111 Randolph-st., agents.

Hindercorn removes corns easily. Makes walking a pleasure. 15 cents at druggists.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC the best cough cure.

For shaving, much better than soap. Jacrose Shaving Cream. Sold by Buck & Rayner.

A "Slight Cold" or Cough—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" give immediate relief.

ALL ARE FOR SWIFT.

BIG RATIFICATION MEETING HELD IN THE PRINCESS RINK.

The Mayoralty Candidate Receives a Tremendous Greeting by the Thousands Present—He Announces Himself as a Candidate on a Platform Favoring Non-Partisan Police, No Franchise Stealing, and Municipal Reform—Other Political News.

The George B. Swift club of the Eleventh Ward held a ratification meeting last night at the Princess Rink, No. 558 West Madison street. The great hall was crowded. Hundreds were unable to get inside and fully 4,000 people occupied the seats and stage and stood in the close-packed lines along the walls. The rear of the stage was draped with the biggest American flag in the world—sixty feet long and forty feet wide. The great number of women present was a feature.

The program was initiated by the singing of "Illinois." Then President McIndoe briefly stated the reasons for calling the citizens together. He spoke of the demands of the people, and the temper of the great crowd displayed itself in applause when he said: "The people demand that franchises shall be sold and not given away; that is, if there be any left when the present City Council gets through." He again elicited applause by saying that among the things not wanted was a tax on the bicycle.

The first speaker was Maj. C. E. Hambleton. He said he had a presentation to make to the club, and pulling aside the flag from the easel displayed a fine picture of Mr. Swift.

Judge Nathaniel C. Sears made an eloquent speech. He was earnest and epigrammatic, both, as when he said: "Chicago is the best and the worst advertised city in the world," and proved his assertion by portraying the White City of the great Exposition and the Black City with its election frauds, its dirt and corruption in streets and in government. He said good always prevailed over bad ultimately and that "if bad has prevailed for a time it has been through the cowardly inactivity of good."

Then George B. Swift was announced. As he stepped forward the pent-up enthusiasm broke and for five minutes the cheering was continuous. His speech was not long. He said his position was peculiar—he found himself ratifying his own nomination, shaking hands with himself. It was like having a favorable introduction to his own family.

He spoke of the needs of great cities and made the assertion: "Should the present ratio of increase of population continue soon the majority of people will live in the great cities. Then the Government of the United States will be that of the great cities, and good government of the great cities is the hope and the salvation of this republic, as bad government may become its ruin."

Speaking of the police he said: "I believe in non-partisan police."

Referring to the franchise robberies he closed a terrible arraignment of the men who were guilty with a statement that brought out great applause: "Had the Mayor of the city remained in the chair he could have risen in fairness and adjourned that meeting."

Mr. Swift was followed by Charles U. Gordon, William G. Beale, R. F. Pettibone, R. S. Tuthill, and others. Among those upon the stage were:

A. M. Cranston, Patrick O'Donnell, G. M. Bagby, Hugo Gerz, Charles Fass, W. Alsip, A. Badenoch, M. R. Cole, Albert Wahl, W. McGregor, John Kralovec, J. B. McDonald, Commissioner Canning, Capt. Davy, Dr. Duncan, W. Aiken, C. O. Curtis, Ald. Noble, W. Henderson, C. W. Moulton, B. Warder, Ald. Campbell, H. Peterson, B. Eckhart, A. H. Woodruff, A. H. Cassell, Chas. Williams, Gifford, Frederick Fink, Commissioner McNichols, Henry Towne, Ald. Kahler, F. N. Bond, ex-Ald. James Walsh, W. Willets, Capt. J. H. Keith, A. S. Winkler, J. T. Marshall, F. R. M. Ouchet, A. F. Doremus, Benjamin F. Nicholson.

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

Ald. M. B. Madden and Lloyd J. Smith Are Chairmen of the Committees.

The City and County committees of the Republican party met yesterday afternoon and organized for the spring campaign. The City committee was called to order by Ald. M. B. Madden. Mr. Madden was reëlected Chairman of this committee and Q. J. Chott Secretary. It seemed to be the unanimous consent that they should be retained another term.

The County committee was called together by Lloyd J. Smith, Vice-Chairman, and he was then elected permanent Chairman. Not, however, until a vote had been taken in acceptance of and on the resignation of John M. Smyth, tendered by him some time ago, but rejected. It was stated that Mr. Smyth's health is such that he could not look after the work of another campaign. He still retains his membership in the committee and was elected to a vacancy in the Executive committee caused by the selection of William Gifford as Treasurer of the General committee in place of Mr. Wilk, who resigned. The promotion of Lloyd J. Smith to the Chairmanship left the second place vacant and E. J. Magerstadt was selected to fill that position.

The committeemen of each ward were instructed to make arrangements for halls and report to the Executive committee, which will meet early next week. Nothing was said or done about making A. H. Revell manager of the campaign. That matter was left to the Executive committee, and when it meets next week he will be taken in.

WHY THE MACHINE DISLIKES HESING.

Afraid of His Patronage Ideas—Conference Between Him and Mr. Gage.

While Washington Hesing would like to be Mayor of Chicago, and while some of his friends are working in his behalf, it is apparent the Postmaster does not want to be the standard-bearer for the Democratic "machine," or be regarded as a machine candidate. It is stated on good authority that Mr. Hesing and Lyman J. Gage had a conference yesterday and that there is reason to believe steps are to be taken to demonstrate that the Democratic party wants Mr. Hesing as its Mayoralty candidate, even if the machine is lukewarm. It is understood Mr. Hesing and Mr. Gage talked the selection over, and that the latter was thoroughly in accord with the idea of the former that this was no time for independent movements. It is said it is Mr. Gage's idea that the proper thing to do is to demonstrate to the machine that a large number of the business men in the party, as well as the rank and file, favor Mr. Hesing's nomination. In this way the machine will be forced to nominate him. It is understood that the reason the machine is against Hesing is because he has reform ideas which might interfere with the distribution of patronage in Jacksonian style.

Judge Payne was called on yesterday by Harry Rubens and F. X. Brandecker as representatives of the Democratic party and asked whether he would accept the nomination for Mayor in case it should be offered to him. He told them he would not. Then they visited Judge Tuley. He demurred and argued that his age should be taken into consideration, but he gave the impression that he would not decline on honor, provided it came to him as the unanimous wish of the convention. At headquarters last night, where the Democratic Central committee was in session, Chairman Peabody and others said they were satisfied the venerable jurist would accept.

Mr. Hesing's candidacy has been growing within the last few days, so much that men who were opposed to him at first are now among his most ardent supporters.

At its meeting last night the Central committee elected H. S. Robbins for Temporary Chairman of the Judicial convention, which meets in Aldine Hall, No. 75 Randolph street, at 1 o'clock today for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Judge. There will be 204 delegates, mostly lawyers. They were selected last night by the various ward organizations. Mr. Eddy, John Mayo Palmer, and Robert Jampolis are mentioned as probabilities. Judge Moran, A. S. Trude, Adolph Kraus, William A. Vincent, Harry Rubens, and ex-Judge Prendergast will be some of the more prominent delegates. A recommendation from the Executive committee, which was in session yesterday afternoon, that the First Ward Aldermanic primaries be divided into four districts was adopted. This was done in settlement of a hot fight for the nomination between "Hinky Dink" McKenna and "Nic" Cremer. They are to name one judge apiece for each district and the Executive committee will select the third. The time of holding the city primaries and convention previously set for March 13 and 14 was changed to March 8 and 9. S. G. Brewer, committeeman from the Fifteenth Ward, sent in his resignation and Dr. O. W. Lewke was elected to fill the vacancy.

ARE MAD AT MARTIN AND M'CARTHY.

Trouble in the Twenty-fourth Ward Over Judiciary Delegates.

There is likely to be a spirited contest in the Democratic Judiciary convention today from the Twenty-fourth Ward. It appears that Joe Martin and Jerry McCarthy have precipitated a bitter fight among members of the regular organization and are trying to run things. McCarthy is President of the club. In accordance with instructions from the Central committee he should have called a meeting last night to select delegates, but he did not. Something like 150 of the members went to North Side Turner Hall and waited a long time, to be informed finally that Martin and McCarthy had selected the delegation three or four days ago. This raised a terrible howl. The crowd then secured another hall and met and elected four delegates. They will demand seats in the convention as the rightful representatives of the club and next Monday night an indignation meeting will be held at the Revere House.

People's Party Campaign Committee.

The following Executive committee to manage the campaign for the People's party has been appointed by Chairman Thomas I. Kidd of the City Central committee: Dr. Howard S. Taylor, Henry D. Lloyd, John Z. White, Clarence S. Darrow, Francis J. Schulte, Jesse Cox, Charles Dold, S. F. Adalia Satalecki, G. L. McKean. The committee will organize tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at Dr. Taylor's office, 826 Opera-House.

Local Notes of Politics.

The Ninth Ward Democratic Aldermanic convention was held last night and nominated Ed Culierton for Alderman.

The Republican club of the Thirteenth Precinct of the Eleventh Ward has indorsed Maj. E. C. Hambleton for Alderman.

The West Town Democratic committee met last night and decided to hold the convention to nominate candidates for Assessor and other town offices March 9 at 5 o'clock p. m.

It was reported last night that fifty of the best citizens of the Twenty-fourth Ward, irrespective of party, had subscribed $100 apiece to pay the campaign expenses of ex-Ald. Manierre, provided he would become an independent candidate for Alderman. It is understood he will run.

Photographer Stein, at Michigan avenue and Thirteenth street, admitted yesterday he was doing considerable work for Mayor Hopkins, but declined to give the amount. Mr. Stein said: "I believe the photographs are for distribution among his friends when he leaves office next April."

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S MILLING.

Output at Various Places and Conditions of the Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 27.—The *Northwestern Miller* gives the following summary of the week's milling:

The Minneapolis mills last week made 159,350 barrels of flour, against 155,425 the week before, 146,375 in 1893, and 177,675 in 1892. The output promises to reach 170,000 barrels for the present week. The water-power is poor, but promises improvement. Domestic trade in flour is fairly good, but orders are small in size. Prices are very firm, but not much changed. Exports are fairly good and cleanings are also being worked, low freights facilitating business. Aggregate sales last week approximated 175,000 barrels. Mill feed is easier and in less demand locally, but business is developing. Eastern export flour shipments were 43,615 barrels, against 45,910 the week before, 35,725 in 1894, and 39,870 in 1893.

Superior-Duluth mills ground 14,388 barrels, against 43,600 week before, 26,786 in 1894, and 12,257 in 1893. Present week two mills are going, and the output ought to be twice as large. The same dull and featureless market rules both home and foreign trade. Possible to sell clears, and all mills are sold ahead, but patent drags. Sales last week, 50,595 barrels. The mills managed to run at intervals on accumulated orders, together with new ones. Receipts from Western mills were 3,840 barrels last week, compared with 10,170 the week before. Stock of flour in railway warehouses, 14,000 barrels; export shipments last week, 714 barrels.

Milwaukee mills turned out 31,035 barrels of flour, against 30,595 the preceding week, 43,650 in 1894, and 31,800 in 1893. Production may show an increase this week. The old statement of a hand-to-mouth trade again applies to last week, and millers are inclined to feel downcast. Buyers, both at home and abroad, lack confidence in prices, and are loath to trade except at below cost. Export shipments are a little heavier, owing to mills filling orders booked recently amounting to 20,000 sacks, against 12,225 last week.

St. Louis' output was 50,000 barrels, against 55,800 the week before. Little anxiety to take hold is manifested by the domestic trade except for immediate wants, which seemed small. Most of that now coming is from Texas and the South. Export offerings were frequent, but far too low; 12,000 sacks reported sold, mostly taken by the United Kingdom. Sales aside from exports, 9,000 barrels. Low grade high and firm.

At Indianapolis there was a brightening of the aspect, but many Valley of the Ohio millers were unable to report much improvement with wheat scarce.

A very slow market is reported at New York, with traders holding off as much as possible. No improvement was looked for. The mill running in Chicago has been called off. Baltimore reports the trade groveling in despair. No material change in Tennessee milling for a fortnight; business slow and prices unsatisfactory, a slightly better feeling at Buffalo. In North Dakota was a dull week, and business was done chiefly to supply local trade. After recent decline in wheat there was increased demand for cash wheat among some of the large mills, and offers of two cents above Duluth prices were made.

PAPERS ON CREAMERY WORK READ.

Second Day of the National Butter and Cheese Convention at Rockford.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The second day of the National Butter and Cheese convention had a larger attendance than the first. The first paper in the morning was by Peter Bierie, his subject being "The Duties of the Manager, by a Practical Butter-Maker." James A. Harris, Secretary and Manager of the Holden Rule Creamery Association of Owatonna, Minn., was the next speaker, his subject being "The Duties of a Butter-Maker, by a Manager." The report of the Executive committee came in the afternoon. The committee recommended that no meeting be held in 1896 on account of the heavy expense involved, which was largely borne by outside friends of the association. The last paper of the morning session was by J. W. Segar, Pecatonica, on "The Future Cooperative Creameries." A general discussion with reports from buttermakers, cheesemakers, managers, and secretaries took up the afternoon session. The session will close Thursday evening with a banquet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The National Dairy Congress continued its session today at Willard's Hotel. Papers were read by R. B. Chaffin of Richmond, Va., on the condition of the dairy industry in Virginia and George M. Whittaker, editor of the *New England Farmer* and Dairy Commissioner of Massachusetts, on the milk supply of large cities. Congressman Grout made a speech, urging the dairymen actively to support the oleomargarine bill, and at the close of his remarks a resolution meeting this view was adopted. A delegation was sent to the Capitol to urge on Speaker Crisp the necessity for consideration this session of the oleomargarine bill.

LENTEN SEASON DULY USHERED IN.

Ash Wednesday Observed in the Catholic and Episcopal Churches.

Ash Wednesday was duly observed all over the city yesterday by the Catholic and Episcopal churches. At all the Catholic churches there was a solemn high mass celebrated at 9:30 a. m. and the ceremony of distributing the ashes was performed in the usual manner. There will be special devotions every Wednesday evening, with a sermon, and every Friday evening, without a sermon, during Lent. In the Episcopal churches there were appropriate services at 10 a. m.; and a series of Lenten services was begun at Central Music Hall, where there was an attendance of 2,000 persons. These services will be held in the same place every day from 12:10 to 12:30 p. m. during Lent, a different minister presiding and making a brief address each week. The minister this week is the Rev. Joseph Rushton, and his subject for the week is "Christ, the Vine." The ministers for the succeeding weeks are the Rev. T. N. Morrison, the Rev. G. D. Wright, the Rev. W. J. Petrie, the Rev. W. W. Wilson, the Rev. Joseph Rushton, and the Rev. Francis J. Hall.

W. B. Burnett Free Again.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 27.—Judge Gage has forgiven ex-United State's Attorney W. B. Burnett his contempt of court. The prisoner's aged mother carried the order of the court to the Warren County Jail at Lebanon this evening and Burnett is again free.

TRUDE DID NOT SAY IT

SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS NOT CALLED DELIRIOUS REFORMERS.

Explanation of the President as to His Facetious Friends Who Made Such Remarks Is Sufficient, Especially When Coupled with the Assertion That the Presiding Officer Is in Favor of Fair Valuations—Civic Federation Letter on Schools Filed Without Being Read.

President Trude of the School Board was given an opportunity to explain at the meeting of the board last night a statement accredited to him to the effect that he had declared the members of the board who want to boost rentals on the school fund property were "delirious reformers." Mr. Errant brought up the matter shortly after the session opened and the President was only too happy to clear himself of such a charge. He did it by saying the statement was a facetious one made in a newspaper and that the writer knew better when he wrote it. It was a serious matter, however, with the members, who had no means of knowing whether or not the President had been poking fun at them.

But they soon appreciated the fact that Mr. Trude was not responsible for the doings of his facetious friends. On the contrary, Mr. Trude favored the rentals being fixed where they should be. When the present values were fixed ten years ago the board which adopted them, he said, had been accused of containing boodlers because the rentals were so low. The present board he said did not intend to have any such insinuations made against it. What it wanted was a just appraisal. For the benefit of the members Mr. Trude also reviewed the proceedings before Judge Kohlsaat and Judge Grosscup with reference to the appointment of the appraisers.

When he said certain lessees of school fund property had asked to have some voice in the selection of the appraisers to be named by the two Judges, Mr. Lindblom rose and wanted to know if a protest on the part of the board would not be proper. He said the men to be appointed were not arbitrators but appraisers, and he didn't think the lessees should have anything to do with the appointments. No one else said anything, and President Trude explained that the two Judges would select the names of a number of men any one of whom might be appointed. A committee of the lessees might inform the Judges what names were without objection to them. This ended the matter and the board proceeded to business.

Civic Federation Letter Is Not Read.

The clerk announced he had a communication from the School committee of the Civic Federation. The committee had examined the schools in the Twenty-fourth Ward to ascertain the correctness of the statements of Mrs. Bradley, a member of the federation, who had made such an adverse report on four of the schools in the ward. When the character of the communication had been announced by the clerk a member immediately asked that it be filed without reading.

"O, no," said the President, "don't do that."

But other members seconded the motion and the unwelcome criticism was buried. The report signed by Mr. Greeley and Mr. Stern sustained the charges made by Mrs. Bradley, but the language was much milder, and the concluding paragraph ran thus:

The condition of the schoolhouses in the Twenty-fourth Ward is certainly far from ideal; but in view of the facts stated in the report above cited, and of the pressing demands upon the resources of the board made by new centers of population which are without schools, we can hardly insist on large expenditures for the alteration or rebuilding of houses which are serving their purpose even tolerably.

Aside from President Trude's explanation about delirious reformers the most lively discussion was over, permitting the Police Commission to use the board rooms for examining fifty applicants for positions on the police force. Mr. Beebe objected. "If they use this room like they did the high school buildings," he said, "they will ruin it." Then he enumerated various misdemeanors, such as carrying in mud and forgetting the floors were not cuspidors.

Police May Enter Board Rooms.

The request was about to be declined when "Uncle" Tom Brenan settled the matter by saying:

"Certainly; let them have this room. I'm not afraid of policemen. They're as good citizens as some of the rest of us."

From this important matter to that of ordering 2,000 wands and 1,000 dumbbells for the physical culture classes the board passed without a hitch. At the request of the trustees of the Lewis Institute the board gave permission for Chief Engineer Waters to act as consulting engineer in the construction of the Institute Building. The request was preferred on account of the perfect heating and ventilating arrangements of the Joseph Medill School. The trustees had examined this building, and they wanted a duplication of the arrangements in their own structure. Mr. Waters' work in this connection is to be done "after hours."

The Committee on Grounds and Buildings was authorized to ask for bids for the construction of a twenty-one-room building at Thirty-sixth and Paulina streets.

TO NAME HIS COMMITTEE TODAY.

Judge Grosscup Will Lead in the Appointment of Appraisers.

A large number of the lessees of school fund property met at the office of Attorney George W. Smith yesterday and appointed a committee to confer with Judge Grosscup and Judge Kohlsaat with reference to the appointment of the two appraisers they are to name. Judge Grosscup will meet the committee this morning and indicate to it the names he has under consideration, Judge Kohlsaat will make his appointment next Friday.

REORGANIZING THE WHISKY TRUST.

At a Chicago Meeting Soon the Committee Will Consider Two Plans.

The reorganization plan of the whisky trust probably will be settled definitely in its essential details inside of a week. Within a day or two the members of the Reorganization committee and their New York counsel, Mr. Bijur, will arrive in town and address themselves to the task here, as the papers and books of the trust are more easily accessible from this point. Friday or Saturday the committee will begin a session at Receiver McNulta's office which is expected to last three days. Fresh reports from the experts engaged in making inventories of the trust houses and examination of their accounts will be handed in, together with all other facts necessary to consider in determining the exact plan of reviving the trust as a free corporation. Levy Mayer, the Chicago attorney of the committee, says the reorganization plan is locked in the breasts of its members. Chief Receiver John A. McNulta says he knows nothing of its details. There were two reports concerning it in circulation. One was that the stockholders would be asked to exchange their certificates for 80 per cent of the common and 20 per cent of the preferred stock of a new corporation whose capital stock would be the same as that of the present trust—that is, $35,000,000. Bonds to the amount of $1,400,000 would be issued by the new company to pay the bonds of the old one sold to President Greenhut and Director Morris and to pick up the floating debt, and the proposed assessment on stock would not be made. The other rumor was that the new trust would be a corporate creature of New Jersey with authority to issue capital considerably in excess of $35,000,000 and it might include some or all of the "outside" houses. In other words, a new and a bigger trust than the old was at its beginning might be the result of the committee's work.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Senator Salomon tomorrow will introduce a preamble and resolution reciting the action of the Legislature declaring the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company a trust, the action of the Attorney-General and the declarations of the courts in the premises, the appointment of a receiver by the Circuit Court of the United States, and a resolution that the Attorney-General be directed to call the attention of the Circuit Court of the United States to the fact that the business of the corporation as carried on by the receivers is unlawful, contrary to and violative of the laws of the State, and that he request an order be entered discontinuing the further conduct of the business of the company. In explanation of his resolution Senator Salomon said:

"The situation furnishes the spectacle of a trust declared to be unlawful by the laws of Illinois being carried into successful execution under the operation of the Circuit Court of the United States. The original trust was wicked enough, but this is even worse. Gen. McNulta, one of the receivers, not only has raised the price of whisky 2½ cents a gallon since he took charge of the affairs of the defunct Cattle-Feeding and Distilling company, but induced outside distillers that had heretofore been fighting the trust to stand by him in the battle."

GAMBLER ADMITS GIVING BRIBES.

Sent to Jail Because He Will Not Name the Omaha City Officials.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The grand jury investigation into the municipal corruption of Omaha reached a climax today when William Donnelly, a gambler, admitted having given $2,000 in bribes to a city official, and yet refused to mention his name. He was remanded to jail until he answered.

BELGIAN PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

The Royal Academy's Exhibit at the Old Art Institute to Be Sold Saturday.

It will surprise the thousands of connoisseurs of art who have visited this grand exhibit the last two months to learn that Mr. W. F. Lamoriniere has been ordered to close it out at auction without reserve or limit. Sale at 2 o'clock this week, Saturday, at No. 202 Michigan avenue, next to Chicago club.

Christ Was Buried at Sunset.

The burial of Christ took place at sunset.

Gunter's New Novel—Just Out.
"The First of the English."

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, fair, south winds.

Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, rain in the early morning, followed by fair, southwest winds.

Wisconsin, fair, south winds.

Place of observation.	Bright at 6 a.m.	Thermometer	Maximum temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precipitation in 24 hours.
Abilene	30.14	54	56	W	Rain	1.14
Bismarck, N. D.	29.76	48	64	W	Cl'udy	.....
Boston, Mass.	29.82	34	36	W	Clear	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.98	32	36	S. W.	Rain	.04
Cairo, Ill	30.19	62	68	S.	Cl'udy	.....
Charleston, S. C.	30.26	50	56	E.	Fair	.....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.12	46	48	S. W.	Clear	.....
Chicago	29.92	46	48	S. W.	Cl'udy	.06
Cincinnati, O.	29.98	40	50	S.	Rain	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	29.92	50	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	.01
Denver, Colo.	30.12	46	62	E.	Clear	.....
Des Moines, Ia.	29.96	52	58

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE CAMBRIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will hold its forty-second anniversary at Methodist Church, Clark and Washington-sts., 1 at 8 p. m.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 2:30 THERE will be a meeting for the study of occult phi- ...y at Tinsley Hall, South Chicago-av. It will be ...ed by Mrs. Nichols.

THE AUDITORIUM.
UGENE V. DEBS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 28th.
...ject—"Who Are the Conspirators?"
...ats—25c, 50c, and $1.00. For sale at Box Office ...cCoy's Hotel.

AUDITORIUM—Chicago Orchestra.
THEODORE THOMAS,
Conductor.
LAST CONCERTS BUT TWO.
...y Afternoon, March 1—Saturday Ev'g, March 2.
...DIST. RAFAEL JOSEFFY
...e First Public Appearance in Three Years.
...OGRAM: Introduction and Fugue, Lachner; ...ipse, Larghetto and Allegro Molto, Handel; ...rio for Piano, No. 2, in D Major, Brahms; ...ssony, No. 3, in C Major, Schumann.

THE AUDITORIUM.
RAND OPERA
...ALIAN AND FRENCH. Under the direction ...ABERT SCHOEFFEL & GRAU, from the Metropolitan Opera House, N.Y.
...nday, March 11—for 3 Weeks
...season will comprise 19 performances—16 even- ...nd 3 matinees.
...ason Tickets Now on Sale.
...ertoire First Week, beginning March 11:— ...day, Huguenots; Tuesday and Saturday ...nes, Otello; Wednesday, Manon; Thursday, ...ull; Friday, Aida; Saturday Evening, Extra ...rmance.
...LE OF PRICES—Main floor, $5.50; main bal- ...front, $3.00; main balcony, rear, $2.50; second ...cony, $2.00; family circle, $1.50; boxes, $50.

...NTRAL MUSIC HALL—First Appearance, TONIGHT at 8:15
...and Saturday Afternoon, March 2, at 2:30,
...BERNHARD
STAVENHAGEN
PIANIST
...EAN GERARDY VIOLON-CELLIST
...ats, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $1.50. F. Wight Neumann, Mgr.

CENTRAL MUSIC HALL,
NEXT SATURDAY EVENING,
JAMES JOHNSTON, THE SECOND LIVINGSTONE,
...ell the story of his marvelous journey through ...CENTRAL AFRICA....
Illustrated by Stereopticon Views.
...served seats 50c, 75c, and $1.00. Now on sale.

...ICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Sole Manager.
BEERBOHM TREE
...IGHT AND ...RIDAY MAT. A BUNCH OF VIOLETS.
...OMORROW NIGHT, HAMLET.
...SPECIAL REQUEST,
...turday Evening Only—CAPTAIN SWIFT.
...ertory for Second and Last Weeks
Monday and Tuesday Evenings,
...ERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR AND THE BALLAD MONGER.
...Wednesday Matinee and Thursday Evening, HAMLET.
Wednesday Evening and Saturday Matinee, CAPTAIN SWIFT.
...day Evening, first time in Chicago, HENRIK ...N'S Play, AN ENEMY OF THE PEOPLE.
...urday Evening, March 9, Farewell Performance, ...ts and boxes ready for all performances.

NORTH SIDE TURNER HALL.
TONIGHT,
ORA ROUTT.
VIOLET BENEFIT.
Hours of Excellent Specialties by Approved Artists.
Dancing After Midnight.
...ets admitting Gentlemen and Lady, $1.00 AT BOX OFFICE.

...E SCHILLER—Thos. W. Prior, Mgr.
A BRIEF ENGAGEMENT OF MISS
ADIE MARTINOT
...d an Especially Selected Company with MR.
MAX FIGMAN
...the GREATEST COMEDY SUCCESS of the Current Season,
THE PASSPORT.
...Evening at 8:15. Matinee Saturday.

...cVICKER'S THEATER—This Week.
...HOMAS Tonight, OTHELLO.
...EENE Friday, RICHELIEU. Matinee Saturday, RICHARD III. Saturday Evening, MERCHANT of VENICE.
...ext Week—Monday Evening and Saturday Matinee, Richelieu; Tuesday, Othello; Wednesday Matinee, Merchant of Venice; Wednesday Evening, Hamlet; Thursday, Friday, Saturday Evenings, Richard ...eas sailing.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
...RY L. HAMLIN.....Manager
...e Only Comedy Success in Town...
...COND AND FINAL WEEK THIS SEASON OF
...DYT'S A TEXAS STEER.
Every Night. Last Matinee Saturday.
...week—Otis Skinner in His Grace de Grammont.

HOPKINS—State-st., Near Congress.
AN UNINTERRUPTED RUSH.
COME IN THE AFTERNOON AND AVOID THE EVENING CRUSH.
...ntinuous from 1 to 11 p. m.—10 hours.
The Greatest Show in Chicago, her sons. ...ELIA GLOVER, America's Greatest Dancer; ...s and Errol, the 3 Rankins, the McKees, Dore ...rew, Helvetia, Frank Pierce, etc., etc. ...ee Rankin's "THE GOLDEN GIANT." Great Cast. Splendid Production. ...ising small about us but our prices. Parquet, Balcony, 20 c; Gallery, 10c.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
...enth ...ek Last ...rteen ...es.
BY ALL MEANS SEE
RICE'S 1492
GALA MATINEE SATDY AFTERNOON.

...HOOLEY'S—Evenings (except Sunday) at 9:15. Saturday Matinee at 2.
...LARD SPENCER'S COMIC OPERA,
Success! PRINCESS BONNIE....
...E ELEANORE MAYO, Mgr. FRANK DANIELS, ...original cast seen during its run in Philadelphia.

...L ENGLISH WINTER CIRCUS AND GERMAN
...ATER CARNIVAL
...son-av. Twice daily, 2 and 8 p.m. Adm. 25c to $1. ...everus Schaffer, the great Equilibrist, this week.
SAM T. JACK'S OPERA-HOUSE.
Madison-st., bet. State & Dearborn.
Tel. Main 3198.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
THE BULLFIGHTER.
The Spaniard saw and wondered—Mexico
Was conquered in one night by this great show! Prices 25c and 50c.

ALHAMBRA THEATER.
KENTUCKY
March 3—JOHN KERNELL.

...E HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
...L THE ...NET FOR ...USIASTIC ...VOS- ...RISON'S
FAUST
Next Sunday—OLD GLORY.

PROBLEMS IN TRAFFIC

FOUR QUESTIONS CONFRONT A MEETING OF RAILROAD MEN.

Passenger Officials of All Eastern and Western Lines to Consider Them—Commissions Paid by the Latter for Eastern Business—Split-Ticket Orders Sold in the West—Immigrant Business and the Canadian Pacific—Good Work by the Freight Bureau—Rates Demoralized.

Great importance is attached to the joint conference between passenger traffic officials of all the Eastern and Western roads to be held in this city next Friday. Four important questions will come up for consideration—namely: Commissions paid by the Western roads in Eastern territory; split ticket orders sold by Western lines in Central Traffic and Trunk Line territory; agreement as regards uniform rates on immigrant traffic to the West, and Pacific coast rates via the Canadian Pacific, which includes the conflict between the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk about Canadian Pacific differentials.

The Eastern trunk lines hold the key to the situation so far as immigrant rates are concerned, and they can prevent the payment of excessive commissions by the Grand Trunk or any other road if they choose to exercise their power and authority over the members in their association. Thus far they have given the Western roads but little support in their efforts to prevent payments of excessive commissions and secure the maintenance of uniform rates. By holding back in this matter the Eastern trunk lines evidently expect to wrest concessions from the Western lines as regards the payment by the latter of commissions for the sale of tickets in Eastern territory and the issue by some of them of ticket orders in Eastern territory. Before taking steps to prevent the Grand Trunk from paying excessive commissions on immigrant traffic or using Canadian Pacific differentials on passenger traffic to points in the West and Northwest they no doubt will demand the stoppage by Western roads of commission payments to Eastern agents and the withdrawal of ticket orders from Eastern territory. As the Western roads are most anxious to secure the coöperation of the Eastern roads in their efforts to maintain immigrant and other rates to Western points, it is probable the Eastern roads substantially will grant the concessions demanded by the Eastern roads.

In any event the Eastern lines will be compelled to take a hand in the conflict between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific, as otherwise they would get into serious trouble with the Transatlantic steamship companies. The Grand Trunk in its desire to spoil the agreement made between the Canadian Pacific and the Western Association lines, evidently has cut rates on immigrant traffic from the other side of the Atlantic, thereby endangering the agreement between the steamship companies for the maintenance of immigrant rates. For this reason it seems the transatlantic steamship companies have made demands of the Eastern Trunk Line Association to boycott the Grand Trunk on immigrant traffic from New York to the West, as will be seen by the following dispatch from New York:

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—[Special.]—The local managers of the transatlantic steamship companies have sent a somewhat remarkable communication to the Trunk Line Association. In effect they call upon the railroads to boycott the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada and the Chicago and Grand Trunk railroad on immigrant passenger business destined from New York to the West. If the trunk lines refuse to do this the steamship companies—although they do not so state in their letter—intend to break off relations with the railroad association and no longer allow immigrant passengers to be routed by the Clearing-House, as has been done for several years.

FREIGHT RATES BADLY DEMORALIZED.

Eastern and Western Roads Cutting Rates by Round-About Routes.

The regular weekly meeting of the General Freight Agents of the Chicago east-bound roads to consider the freight rate situation was held at Commissioner Blanchard's office yesterday. While it was admitted freight rates were not as well maintained as contemplated by the Cleveland agreement, yet each one thought it was the other fellow who was doing the cutting. The blame for the existing unsatisfactory condition of affairs was thrown on lines running east from St. Louis and Peoria. Western roads, it was asserted, also were responsible in part for the demoralization by dividing hauls with small and unimportant Eastern roads. Thus the Kansas City and Southern in connection with the Missouri Pacific, the Jacksonville Southeastern and Lake Erie and Western—a most round-about route—is said to be cutting rates from Kansas City to the East. In a like manner the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Iowa Central, and Lake Erie and Western are said to be cutting through rates.

FREIGHT BUREAU DOES GOOD WORK.

President Durand's Efforts to Widen Its Sphere of Usefulness.

Since the election of Elliott Durand as President of the Chicago Freight Bureau new life has been brought into the organization and harder work is being done now by the bureau to secure fair and reasonable rates from the railroads for the merchants and shippers of this city than ever before. The Chicago Freight Bureau is the only mercantile organization that represents all the interests of this city. It is doing great work for the merchants and shippers in preventing discrimination in Chicago and for this reason deserves the earnest support of all the prominent merchants, manufacturers, and shippers. The policy of the bureau is to bring the shippers and carriers into closer and more amicable relations rather than to promote antagonism. In this it has been unusually successful and today enjoys the full confidence and esteem of the various railroads centering in this city. By securing changes in rates or the revision of classification it has prevented discrimination against Chicago interests and given merchants and jobbers a chance successfully to meet outside competition. In order to strengthen the organization and still further enhance its usefulness President Durand has just issued a circular letter to all the prominent wholesale merchants, manufacturers, and shippers outside of the Freight Bureau urging them to become members of the bureau. The cost per member is only $25 per annum and benefits to be derived from sending all freight claims to the bureau for adjustment alone will more than repay every merchant who becomes a member.

MISSOURI PACIFIC IS NOT PRESENT.

Western Roads Cannot Adjust Passenger Troubles Without It.

Nothing could be done by the passenger traffic officials of the Western roads at their meeting in Chairman Caldwell's office owing to the failure of the Missouri Pacific representative to put in an appearance. The meeting was called for the purpose of taking decisive action regarding the new Western Trunk line passenger agreement and to consider the formation of subcommittees or district organizations to meet the views of some of the roads which make that a condition of their becoming members of the association. The Missouri Pacific all along has refused to join on the ground that all other roads had not signed the agreement. It was considered essentially necessary to have the Missouri Pacific become a member before any other steps were taken to induce less important lines to join. A resolution therefore was adopted instructing the Chairman to request the Missouri Pacific to send a representative to the meeting today who is authorized to act definitely in the matter of its becoming a member of the association. If the Missouri Pacific fails to put in an appearance at today's meeting practically it will be useless to make any further attempts to carry out the new agreement, as without it few of the roads would care to have their hands tied by an agreement. Even if the Missouri Pacific should agree to join many obstacles will have to be removed before the association will have clear sailing. It found the following roads either have not signed the agreement at all or signed it conditionally: Minneapolis and St. Louis, Iron Mountain, Missouri Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Iowa Central, Cotton Belt, Fort Scott and Memphis, Texas and Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Great Northern in connection with lake steamship line, Wisconsin Central, Wabash, St. Joe and Grand Island, Chicago and Great Western, and Southern Pacific's Atlantic lines. The membership of most of these roads is essential to the success of the new association.

ATCHISON'S REORGANIZATION PLANS.

Joint Committee Reaches Agreement on the Principal Features.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The joint reorganization committee of the Atchison railroad has reached a conclusion upon the main points of the reorganization plan. It provides that $10 assessments will be levied on the common stock and $4 on the second mortgage bonds, for which an equivalent will be given in preferred stock. The existing general mortgage bonds will be exchanged for 75 per cent in new bonds and 40 per cent in preferred stock. For the "A" bonds preferred stock will be given at 115 per cent and for the "B" bonds preferred stock will be given at 120 per cent. The defaulted bonds of the St. Louis and San Francisco, the Colorado Midland, and Atlantic and Pacific will be taken up with new bonds and preferred stock at prices ranging from 25 to 90 per cent. The new securities to be issued under the plan are $102,000,000 in common stock, $75,000,000 in preferred stock, $25,000,000 in prior lien bonds, $150,000,000 in general mortgage 4s, and $50,000,000 of adjustment 5 per cent bonds.

The provision for the issue of prior lien bonds has been put into the plan at the instance of the foreign members of the committee, who contended the funds for the rehabilitation of the property could be obtained in no other way.

Northern Pacific Express Sale.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The deal looking to the sale of the rights and privileges of the Northern Pacific Express company has fallen through. The American Express company bid over half a million for the business. The receivers were unable to accept. The Northern Pacific receivers, Henry C. Payne explained, are the trustees in equity of the stock of the Northern Pacific Express company. A considerable portion of the stock of the express company is held by a collateral trust, representing a committee of bond or note holders. Another portion of the stock is held as part security for the issue of $5,000,000 receivers' certificates, while individual stockholders also hold some. There are so many conflicting interests concerned and such diversity of opinion it is considered an agreement is impossible.

In Favor of Union Pacific.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 27.—United States District Judge Riner has decided the big suit brought by the government against the Union Pacific railroad company, for $40,000 and thirty-three years interest, in favor of the railroad company. The suit was brought to recover the price of the right of way of the railroad between Kansas City and Lawrence, Kas., which, when the road was built, was the Delaware Indian reservation. The government asserted the road had not paid for the land in full, for the improvements on the property and the suit was brought to compel the payment for land and improvements which is fixed at $40,000. The railroad claimed the land was a grant from the government. The case will be taken to the United States Court of Appeals.

Railway News Brevities.

Norfolk and Western railroad reports show a deficiency of $277,000 for 1893 and $1,000,000 for 1894, with every probability of over a million for 1895.

Next Friday the Milwaukee and St. Paul road will move into its new ticket office in the Marquette Building. It is the first road of the large number which will have their ticket offices in the new building to take possession.

W. D. Griswold, commercial agent of the Michigan Central at Chicago for many years, has resigned, to take effect March 1. He will be succeeded by J. H. Osborn, at present agent of the Michigan Central at Chicago Heights.

The case of G. B. Worthen & Co. vs. The Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad company, in which plaintiffs are seeking to make the road pay for the $1,000,000 aid bonds issued by Arkansas years ago, is on hearing in the Arkansas supreme Court. The decision of this case will settle a controversy involving $5,300,000 of similar bonds.

RIDDEN BY THE CAT.

LUMBERMEN INITIATED INTO THE MYSTERIES OF THE HOO-HOO.

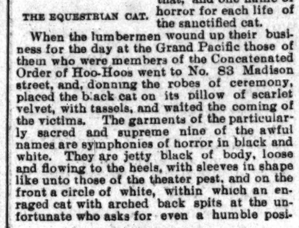
Concatenation Ends Up the Session of the Lively Order in Which the Mystic Goat Is Eclipsed by the Black Cat—Many Strange-Named Personages Assist in the Ceremony—General Business Transacted—Members Leave for the South—Officers Are Elected.

Egyptian reverence for the cat is in eclipse. The Hoo-Hoos have placed it in a sacred niche which the Nile dwellers could not reach on tip-toe. The Hoo-Hoo organization initiated a lot of new members yesterday afternoon and the cat, with a variation in position, filled the place of the goat in the Masonic lodge. In one the victim rides the goat, in the other the cat rides the victim. In fact, the victim is ridden by two cats, one of which has nine tails and the other, like any ordinary cat, has nine lives.

The shrinking innocents who presented themselves yesterday afternoon as aspirants for membership in the lumbermen's secret organization had no thought of the horrors before them, though some intimation of the ordeal ought to have appeared on the horizon of their intelligence when they were plainly told beforehand that they must pass an examination conducted by a Snark of the Universe, Senior and Junior Hoo-Hoo, a Bojum, a Scribe, a Bandersnatch, a Custocatian, a Gurdon, and an Arkanoper. An appalling list that, and one name of horror for each life of the sanctified cat.

THE EQUESTRIAN CAT.

When the lumbermen wound up their business for the day at the Grand Pacific those of them who were members of the Concatenated Order of Hoo-Hoos went to No. 83 Madison street, and donning the robes of ceremony, placed the black cat on its pillow of scarlet velvet, with tassels, and waited the coming of the victims. The garments of the particularly sacred and supreme nine of the awful names are symphonies of horror in black and white. They are jetty black of body, loose and flowing to the heels, with sleeves in shape like unto those of the theater pest, and on the front a circle of white, within which an enraged cat with arched back spits at the unfortunate who asks for even a humble posi-



WILLIAM HENRY M'CLINTOCK.
[Vice-Gerent Snark for Illinois.]

tion among its followers. After the torture was over and the cat had been appeased the candidates had a lesson in the subject of the multiples of nine, to which numeral all things Hoo-Hoo ish are referred, the survivors were congratulated on their entry into one of the jolliest and best of secret societies known.

Over 100 of the members of the Illinois Lumbermen's Association left last night by a special train on the Illinois Central road for a trip South, where they will see things and be royally entertained by Southern lumbermen.

The convention just closed has been one of the most successful held by the association. At the morning session the association amended its bylaws so that hereafter wholesalers may be admitted to membership upon the same terms as retailers. This necessitated a change of name, and the organization will be hereafter known as the Illinois Lumber-Dealers' Association.

The matter of the choice of place for the next meeting was left to the Board of Directors. Chicago will be selected, probably, as an invitation to the members to come here again and be well treated was given. There was a discussion of the proposed mechanics' lien law. A proposition coming from the Retail Lumbermen's Insurance company, which agreed to take the insurance of the members of the association and of no others, was accepted.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows:

President, A. H. McKenzie, Sullivan; Vice-President, W. P. Merck, Belleville; Secretary and Treasurer, F. F. Ahrens, Staunton; Board of Directors, J. W. Edwards, Aledo; K. S. Conklin, Pekin; J. H. Shock, Springfield; G. S. Larson, Decatur; F. B. Suppingen, Highland; W. H. Hunter, Paxton.

At the afternoon business session the members of the Committee on Resolutions reported on matters varying in degrees of interest. They first thanked all Chicago people for hospitality, not forgetting the Grand Pacific Hotel. Then the Illinois Central was thanked for giving the members a good opportunity to visit the South. The officers' work was praised and the *Northwestern Lumberman* and the *Timberman* received compliments. The association was pledged to use its influence to secure the passage of the new mechanics' lien law, which had been explained in detail by J. A. Coleman. The action of the J. W. Barry company in publishing a rating roster was indorsed.

Yellow Pine Dealers Organize.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Arkansas and Missouri yellow pine lumber dealers, in session here, have organized the Arkansas and Missouri Yellow Pine Lumber company under the laws of the State of Illinois with a capital of $100,000, 10 per cent of which is paid in. The main yard will be located in East St. Louis, while the offices of the company will be in St. Louis. The officers of the company are: President, A. J. Niemeyer; Secretary, A. Strauss; and these, with G. W. Fouk and J. A. Freeman, are directors.

MISS JEANNE DOUSTE AS GRETEL.

From "Strangers Within Our Gates," by the Comtesse Anna de Bremont.

"Enfant Prodige" was the word on every lip when winsome Jeanne Douste, as pretty as she was petite, first appeared as a musical star on the concert stage. When only 5 years of age the little Jeanne had the honor to appear before Queen Victoria. Although a French girl, descended from an old French family of the Pyrenees, the Douste de Forties, Jeanne is really a Londoner, since she was

MLLE. JEANNE DOUSTE AS GRETEL.
[From photograph by H. S. Mendelssohn.]

born there. It is to Sig. Tosti that we owe Miss Douste as a promising prima donna. Sig. Tosti has developed and placed her naturally fine voice in the true Italian method, and taught her to sing the high tones—not shriek them; the consequence is a delicious mezzo voce. But it is as an actress that Miss Douste has surprised us most, and we must confess to a feeling of curiosity as to her next impersonation in opera in order to see if she will carry out the expectations raised by her wonderfully natural and graceful picture of Gretel. She leaves us nothing to desire in this rôle, for which her youth, beauty, and petite figure have so admirably fitted her.

We can fancy her as Zerlina, in "Don Giovanni," and similar parts, for which she has the requisite qualities of voice and that naïveté so essential; but let us hope that some other composer of Humperdinck's caliber will devote his genius to the creation of another fairy opera in which we shall again have the delight of witnessing as charming a picture as that which Miss Douste presents us as Gretel.—*Condensed from St. Paul's.*

A Hungarian Heiress.

Smoke Nuisance Is Bad

Commissioner Reynolds of the City Health Department and Chief Smoke Inspector Adams are being flooded daily with complaints from the South Side of the city regarding the smoke nuisance and the violation of the ordinances. Half a dozen delegations visited the office yesterday to protest against violators, and some action will be taken at once, which may result in a number of cases being filed with the Law Department against prominent flat buildings, apartment houses, and hotels on the South Side.

IS NOT THE STATES'.

CLAIM OF RAMSAY CREDITORS AS TO MONEY IN THE TREASURY.

They Say Upon the Treasurer's Death Funds Belonging to His Estate Were Paid Over to Illinois, Whereas They Should Have Been Used to Pay His Creditors—Depositors in His Bank Likely to Contest That Action and Insist Upon a Thorough Investigation.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—A good many members of the Legislature and officers of the State government were talking today about the effort to be made by the creditors of Rufus N. Ramsay to set aside the claim of $360,000 filed against his estate by his bondsmen. The matter is of particular interest here, since the attorneys for the creditors talk about using as witnesses Gov. Altgeld, Auditor Gore, and other State officers.

The idea prevails that at the time of Mr. Ramsay's death probably a half million dollars in money was out on loan or in banks. So soon as Mr. Ramsay died the government by virtue of law took possession of the State Treasury. It is said Elijah P. Ramsay, as administrator of his father's estate, turned into the State Treasury a large amount of money, which was in no sense the property of the State. It went into the general fund and with the money brought here by Mr. Ramsay's bondsmen made the Treasury solvent. The creditors of the estate make the point that the money above referred to, which was derived from Mr. Ramsay's estate, should not have been turned into the State Treasury, but should have been put in position where it could be used to pay his debts.

The idea in calling Gov. Altgeld and Auditor Gore as witnesses seems to be to establish the fact of the transfer by Elijah P. Ramsay as administrator of his father's estate, to Elijah P. Ramsay as State Treasurer of a sum of money which did not come from the State of Illinois. No one here has any doubt of the fact that if Mr. Ramsay had lived to finish out his term of office he would have accounted for every dollar intrusted to his care. It might have embarrassed him and his friends, but his resources were such he easily could have accomplished this result. He was regarded as solvent and had good credit. So soon as he died, however, the troubles for his estate began. Some people here intimate broadly that his estate was in the main turned into money to fill the gap made by the loans to Seiter.

The matter will be the subject of long and bitter litigation. The creditors of the Ramsay estate, particularly depositors in his bank, will insist on an examination of witnesses, books, and papers, and as to what became of the funds deposited in that institution. The State is in no wise concerned, because every dollar shown by the books of the Auditor and Treasurer to have been in Mr. Ramsay's possession has been accounted for. The deficiency occasioned by Seiter loans was made good, dollar for dollar, and the simple question now is as to preference of creditors.

CLAIM AGAINST THE RAMSAY ESTATE.

Bondsmen Not Disturbed by the Action of the Carlisle Creditors.

F. M. Blount of the Chicago National Bank and Carl Moll of the National Bank of Illinois were not disturbed yesterday over the dispatch from Carlisle that creditors of the Ramsay bank at that place had completed arrangements to fight the claim of $363,000 filed against the estate by the bondsmen of Rufus N. Ramsay, especially its being placed in the sixth class. The bank officials both said there was no doubt about the position of the bondsmen. There could be no doubt the fund was a trust one, that the treasurer defaulted, and that the claim is properly in the sixth class. It is believed here that the present stir in Carlisle is brought about by the attorney for Henry Seiter, the latter being a debtor to the estate to the amount of $240,000. Mr. Seiter is one of the debtors to whom the bondsmen are looking for a settlement.

ROOSTER KILLS A HAWK.

With Steels on His Spurs a Prize Bird Downs the Foe.

PETERSBURG, W. Va., Feb. 24.—James Coleman is the proprietor of a poultry farm in this vicinity and he makes a specialty of raising game cocks. His birds have a reputation among chicken fanciers, and of all the breeds the Irish Grey is his favorite. For several weeks a hawk has been living in the neighborhood and the bird of prey has been getting his rations from Mr. Coleman's chicken yard. Coleman has watched for the hawk for several days, but has been unable to get a shot at the marauder. Yesterday the idea occurred to Coleman to try the valor of one of his Irish Greys against the hawk. To give the chicken a fair chance he took the biggest on the farm, one that had won many a battle, and placed a pair of steel gaffs four inches long on his heels. The chicken was turned loose in the barnyard alone and his lusty crowing and his strutting walk proclaimed him ready to meet all comers.

The rooster had everything his own way till about 4 o'clock, when Coleman, who was watching from the barn, saw the chicken look at the clouds above. He suddenly turned tail and ran for a protecting shed, but Coleman had prepared for that and had closed the hole through which the chickens were accustomed to enter. Finding retreat cut off the rooster turned and stood ready to defend himself. In another minute the hawk swooped into sight and quicker than thought was upon the rooster. But the sprightly Irish Grey was too quick for him and turned aside barely in time to escape the huge talons of the hawk.

Then one of the prettiest battles ever seen began. The hawk was at a disadvantage on the ground, its wings striking every time it attempted to fly. The rooster, on the other hand, seemed to gain courage from his position and in an instant had planted one of his gaffs into the hawk's side. The hawk's wing was not disabled, but the rooster had evidently spurred him deep, and he was less aggressive for a moment, and while collecting his thoughts, as it were, the rooster gave him another. The hawk used his bill, but could not reach his antagonist nor do more damage than to pull out a few feathers. Finally the hawk, after fully five minutes' effort to dispatch his antagonist, sat back on his tail feathers and waited for the rooster to attack him. He had not long to wait, for the Irish Grey was fully roused by this time, and, flying clear of the ground, rose to a point even with the hawk's breast and planted both heels at once into the big bird's neck. This was followed by another similar move, which sent both gaffs through the hawk's body, one of them piercing the heart and killing the hawk instantly.

An examination of the rooster after the fight showed that he had hardly received a scratch, losing only a few feathers and having his head scarred where the hawk had given him a scratch with his talons.

Women Begin a Crusade at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The women of the city have organized a crusade against the resorts on Fremont street and will endeavor by moral suasion to eradicate the social evil from Oshkosh. The services of a woman evangelist have been secured and revival meetings will be held in the houses. The employment agencies have been called on and positions will be supplied the women as fast as they forsake their present life.

WINGED WOMEN;
OR
THE AERIAL BALLET AT THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra Theater has at last reached that stage which comes sooner or later to all places of entertainment. For some time it has ceased to be fashionable or full, and the removal of the bars at the Empire and the suspension of promenades and smoking at other houses have, apparently, made no difference. But there is to be found here one of the most charmingly graceful performances it has been my lot to witness for a long time, and I feel sure, when it comes to be generally known, many empty boxes and stalls will be filled up,

MLLE. GRIGOLATIS AND HER AERIAL BALLET.

and the management will have to crowd their best patrons, the press, into still more remote corners. The show I refer to is the Aerial Ballet, a small troupe of German ballet girls, led by the shapely and graceful Mlle. Grigolatis. We have all been familiar for years with Mlle. Ænes, the mouche d'or, and her heavenward flights, and this, many might think, was much the same thing. In this they would be right; but there is a difference. The performance of the mouche d'or was that of a single figure, whereas most exquisite combinations and most graceful groups are obtained when the figures of the flyers are increased to seven. It is the difference in grace between the flight of one solitary wood-pigeon and a flock of variegated tame pigeons circling round their home and gracefully alighting in an old court-yard to be fed by their pretty mistress. Mlle. Grigolatis used the old machinery some eleven years ago at the Grand Opera, Berlin, where she was premiere danseuse, and long before her time it was practiced by George Conquest and George Frost. Indeed, the clumsy old apparatus, which required a bag of sand ballast to be attached to the figure, was in use as many as fifty years ago. It took two years of continual experiments to bring the machinery to its present state of perfection, and when it was done troubles had only just commenced.—*St. Paul's of London.*

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SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and office man of good habits. Can furnish bond; have elegant references. P 618, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, COMPEtent, wants employment; speaks English and German; will start cheap. Address S 751, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper. Address M H 137, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RELIEF CLERK BY graduate P. C. P. Address S 602, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESman and business-man, six years' experience in jobbing business as senior member of firm, desires to correspond with Western manufacturers with view to Phila. and Eastern agency and representation. Address J. C. W. & CO. Windsor Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—UPHOLSTERER—YOUNG Danish man, learned his trade in old country, will work cheap in some shop. Address E. HAAS, 3701 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS HALFtone photographer with several years' experience in half-tone and line work. Address M H 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS STEAM and hot-water fitter: have full kit of tools. Address E. R. BYRNE, 6338 Emerald-av., city.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG CRACKER or bread baker as helper. Address S 752, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAKER; 1 YEAR'S experience; strictly sober. Address S 754, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG FRENCHman 20 years old as first-class butler or house work; references; North preferred. Address PAUL BRACCHI, 506 North State.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman, city or suburb; understand gardening; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; city ref. Address S 604, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; UNDERstands furnaces, etc.; a safe driver; A1 Chicago references. Address S 633, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINGLE and 26 years of age; best of references. Address S 625, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND generally useful about place; German; not afraid of work; good reference. B X 286, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman, or on a gentleman's place; married; no children. A1 ref. Address S 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT COACHman; good driver; willing and obliging; good city references from last employer. S 627, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN CITY or country; best of references. S 626, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, FIRST-class; best ref.; sober; prompt. S 757, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN. 2138 Michigan-av., Room 4. Star office; no charge.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERT ADvertiser to take charge of or to create advertising department in large concern; 12 years' thorough experience; continually originating novel advertising schemes; can personally make attractive show cards; no soliciting. Address B D 362, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BRIGHT, COMPETENT man, 26; good address, experienced in office, but [illegible]

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

BOY—IN REAL ESTATE OFFICE: MUST WRITE plain and use typewriter; one living with parents on West Side preferred. Address S 614, Tribune office.

BOYS—FOR ERRANDS; ABOUT 15; WITH REFerences. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

Trades.

CARPENTERS—TWO, GOOD, WHO ARE EXCELlent clarinettists; permanent situation. Write D. P. JOHNSON JR., Muscatine, Ia.

CUTTERS—FOR COUNTRY ORDER WORK. HART & OBERNDORF, Market and Quincy-sts.

DRAFTSMEN—TWO GOOD BRIDGE DRAFTSmen. Address S 631, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—EXPERIENCED—TO MANAGE THE INsurance affairs of a large manufacturing company; state experience and references. Address S 621, Tribune office.

MAN—WHO CAN WRITE LIFE INSURANCE. Liberal commission. Attractive plan. 507 Champlain Bldg.

MAN—TRUSTWORTHY AND INTELLIGENT, with references; $12 per week. F. H. KELLY, 56 Fifth-av., Room 518.

MEN AND WOMEN IN EVERY TOWN AND city; pleasant business; good pay. Address Mazena Mfg. Co., 1478 Milwaukee-av., Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, AMBITIOUS, ABOUT 21, as deliverer and collector; A1 city references; call this morning. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 105.

YOUNG MAN—IN A JOBBING HOUSE TO learn the business, with good prospects for advancement. Address M H 164, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY; high-class position. 53 Dearborn, Room 4.

CLERK—LADY; MUST WRITE A FINE PLAIN hand; permanent position. P.-O. Box 928.

GIRL—FOR ADDRESSING ENVELOPES; GOOD penman; rapid; no other need apply. Senour Mfg. Co., 2520 Quarry-st.

OFFICE LADY—EXPERIENCED IN RAILROAD work; good figurer; salary $60; chance for advancement. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SALESLADY—EXPERIENCED IN CURTAINS and drapery goods. Address M H 105, Tribune.

Domestics.

COOK—AND SECOND GIRL—COOK $4; SECOND girl $3; German, Scandinavian, or Canadian; references. 4853 Kimbark-av.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—GIRL IN SMALL family. 242 East 45th-st.

GIRL—FOR HOUSEWORK; SMALL FAMILY; good wages. 4432 Prairie-av., second flat.

GIRL—KITCHEN AND LAUNDRY WORK. 22 Madison Park.

GIRL—GERMAN, FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 4803 St. Lawrence-av., 2d flat.

GIRL—ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS COOKING; A Norwegian preferred. 4348 Indiana-av.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; GOOD cook. Call at 6704 Stewart-av., Englewood.

GIRL—NEAT, CLEAN—FOR GENERAL WORK; reference; small family. 3848 Vincennes.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—SWEDISH OR NORwegian girl. 15 E. 39th-st., lower flat.

HOUSE MAID—SCOTCH, GERMAN, OR SCANDInavian preferred. Apply with references 2227 Prairie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 262 Warren-av.

HOUSEWORK—GOOD, RELIABLE GIRL FOR general housework. 49 E. 46th-st., Flat O.

NURSE—EXPERIENCED — EXCLUSIVE CARE of child 1 year old; references required. 15 Newport-av., Lake View.

NURSE GIRL—KIND HEARTED; GOOD HOME and wages. 6049 Oglesby-av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—STRONG, TO LIFT PARAlyzed girl and make pleasant home; three in family; kitchen girl kept. 482 South Western-av.

Miscellaneous.

BRIGHT, ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY—PERmanent position; reliable firm; $9. 413 Rand, McNally Bldg.

LADIES—WHO ARE ENGAGED IN SUNDAY-school work and the general study of the Bible to accept a permanent situation at $10 per week; very desirable; call after 10 a. m. Room 70, 245 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1 22D-ST.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS BOARDING elegant location; day boarders accommodated.

152 36TH-ST., "THE HAYDEN," HAS A SUITE of bright, sunny rooms and a few single rooms; it is one of the most delightful family hotels on the South Side; elegant table; reasonable prices. Call and you will find accommodations to suit. JOHN W. PALMER, proprietor.

1919 INDIANA-AV.—BOARD AND FRONT room in strictly private family for two gentlemen; references.

3958 DREXEL-BLVD., THE DREXEL—ROOM and board, $6 up; steam heat.

4553 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, LIGHT, HEATED rooms with excellent board; $5 a week.

A FEW SELECT PERSONS CAN GET DAY board (breakfast and evening dinner) with private family near 29th-st., on Groveland-av. Address S 753, Tribune office.

North Side.

371 SUPERIOR—PLEASANT ROOM WITH home table; refined family; choice locality; references.

487 AND 489 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED rooms with board. MRS. CROWELL.

West Side.

290 ASHLAND-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOM; choice board; also day board; reasonable.

Hotels.

CENTRAL HOUSE, 250 STATE-ST., NEAR PALMer House—Room and board, $4 a week; 2 in front room, $8 a week; rooms $1.50 to $5 a week.

HOTEL LA VITA, DEARBORN AND CHICAGO-avs., is under new management, and offers newly and elaborately furnished rooms, single and en suite; cuisine and services equal to the finest hotels; elevator services day and night; liberal terms to families and permanent guests; everything strictly first-class. F. M. WADE, Manager.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH-ST. AND LEXINGTON-av.—Nice comfortable rooms $1.75 and $2 a week; board $3.50 a week. JOHN HAYES.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WANTED—A HOME NEAR CHICAGO for an invalid old lady requiring greatest care and attention; state location, etc. Address S 629, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS, STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE HOTEL "RAINIER," fireproof, 55 53d-st., s. e. cor. Cottage Grove-av.—American and European; a strictly first-class family hotel; rooms single or en suite; reasonable rates; [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE! CHOICE!! CHOICE!!! — WANT AN OFFER —
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 35th, 148x84, vacant.
Canal-st., north of Harrison, 60x150, vacant.
W. Madison, near Oakley, 44x125, choicest vacant on the street.
5th-av., north of Harrison, exceedingly promising, 25 or 50 feet.
S. Evanston, choice cor., 50 or 100x150, vacant.
If you want to buy pick out one of these and say what you will give.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— IN KENWOOD. 4452 ELLIS-AV.
New 3-story stone front house; 10 rooms, besides pantries, laundry, bath-rooms, etc.; elegant console, hall tree, and sideboard built in; best of sewerage, open nickel plumbing, tiled vestibule, decorated tiled bath-room, decorated bowls and closets, electric gas lighting and incandescent electric light, fuel gas to all fireplaces, servants' bath-room; house throughout artistically decorated; price to suit the times; terms easy. M. L. SWIFT, Owner, On premises, 4458 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—STRICTLY MODERN HOUSE—DREXEL-BLVD., south of 43d-st. This is one of the choicest homes, with 50 ft. of ground, and modern barn; an unusual offering and at an unusual price. Investigation invited personally or by letter. Possession May 1. Any one having in view a purchase of a high class residence cannot afford to pass this by without investigating fully. Might take as part payment $10,000 to $15,000 in clear vacant or modern improved.
A. B. SOUTHARD, R. 94, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 3-STORY FINE STONE FRONT, steam-heated flat building; Vincennes-av., opposite Kenwood-pl., with fine view of Grand-blvd. Flats 7, 8, and 8 rooms; all rented. BEST PLANNED BUILDING ON VINCENNES-AV. See plans at our office. Will sell to pay 8 per cent NET.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE-AV., NEAR 39TH-ST., modern 3-story stone-front house of 10 rooms; hardwood finish throughout; cost in 1892 $16,000; will sell for $14,000. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—SPECIAL BARGAIN on 49th-st., near Drexel-blvd.; lot 75x133, with alley on three sides; elegant for residences or apartments. Apply to owner. S. C. NESSLER, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—133X178 FT., SOUTH PARK-AV., near 59th, or will exchange, subject to $12,300 incumbrance, for clear choice vacant or improved. What have you to offer? EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS.
Calumet-av., 30x196, nr. 51st-st., w. f., $110.
Indiana-av., 25x161, nr. 51st., e. f., $92.50.
HOMER I. DRAY, 140 Dearborn-st., R. 91.

FOR SALE—OR LONG TERM LEASE—
Wabash-av., near Congress-st.
50 feet; old improvements.
M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR 49TH-st., 69 feet front, at a special bargain for quick sale. S. C. NESSLER, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3 ELEGANT RESIDENCES, 4820-28 Forrestville-av.; detached; price $10,500; [illegible]

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 88 LA SALLE-ST., LOAN money on improved Chicago real estate at lowest current rates. No delay. We pass upon security.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON APPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE security, 5 per cent, sums of $5,000 upwards; also special amount; will divide to suit; nominal commission. GEO. N. BOIVIN, 914, 112 Dearborn.

LARGE LOANS AT LOW RATES A SPECIALTY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, mortgage broker 102 E. Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upward; building loans made; prompt attention to applications. OLIVER & SCOTT, 97 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 517 Chi. Stock Exchange

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERTY—Chicago, Evanston and other suburbs; lowest rates; building loans; large amount on inside property at 5 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 85 Dearborn.

MONEY WITHOUT COMMISSION—A LARGE amount to loan at 6 per cent. Also 5 and 5½ per cent money. Building loans at current rates. Chicago property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates. KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL EState. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn.

NO COMMISSION—IMP'D PROPERTY LOANS; bldg. loans low. DELAMATER & CO., 55 Dearb'n.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates of interest. No delay.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT MADE on Chicago property at lowest rates; building loans made. VAN VLISSINGEN, 149 La Salle-st.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 70 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TO LET—$3,000 ON REAL ESTATE; NO COMmission. Address S 635, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PROMOTER OR BROKER TO sell from $20,000 to $50,000 stock in a long established, profitable business. M H 144, Tribune.

WANTED—$6,000, 6 PER CENT. H. E. HARVEY, 26 W. Randolph-st.

W. F. O'HEARNE & CO., 716 VAN BUREN, mortgage bankers and real estate loans.

$25 TO $500 LOANED ON VACANT LOTS; money loaned on first and second mortgages. HENRY DELANY & CO., R. 80-81-82, 115 Dearborn-st.

$500, $3,000, $10,000, AND OTHER SUMS TO lend on good city real estate. W. M. HOWLAND, 57 Portland Block.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate. STANLEY BROPHY [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BIG BARGAIN— $150 CASH WILL PURCHASE My stylish Kentucky-bred trotting and family mare LOUISE WILKES, 6 years old, and weighs 1,000 lbs.; sired by Red Wilkes, he by George Wilkes, dam Adeline; Louise is a free, easy, pleasant driver, fearless of objects, full mane and tail, fine limbs, great courage and endurance; very stylish, does not shy or pull; safe for the most timid person to drive; shows fine breeding; never trotted for money; has no public record; will make a very valuable horse for road or track purposes; she is an excellent pole horse, trotting three trials when purchased one year ago at Lexington, Ky., in 2:26½, 2:26, and 2:27, at which time she cost $800; I will now warrant her sound, kind, and gentle, and to trot a full mile in 2:30 or no sale; satisfactory trial given responsible party; also sidebar top buggy, built by Brewster, and harness sold separately. For particulars call on JOHN, the groom, at 67 Pine-st., corner of Ohio, North Side.

FOR SALE—SIX CHOICE SADDLE HORSES. W. D. MOONE'S Livery, 2021 Wabash-av. Call for Allen Smith.

WINTERHORSES SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING Co., 202-207 Michigan-av.

Carriage and Harness Builders.

Our stock of carriages, harness, saddles, whips, robes, and stable sundries is the largest in the city, and purchasers will find many unusual bargains now.

Our factory is the most completely equipped, and we are prepared to promptly execute orders for new work; also repairing.

Estimates furnished when desired.

FOR SALE—DELIVERY WAGON, ALSO truck (nearly new). ELY CO., 165 Wabash-av.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH FOR FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD goods. J. W. M., 6310 Madison-av.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF World's Fair hotels and exhibits of all kinds and furniture of private residences. T. P., 21 Park-av.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 471 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—RAFFLE FOR MUSIC BOX AND ACcordeon to be held at the "Amity" is to take place at Green's saloon, 3839 Cottage Grove-av., Feb. 28, 8 p. m.

VAUGHAN'S GARDENING ILLUSTRATED, FINest seed, plant, and flower catalogue for 1895 ready for the asking. 88—State-st.—88.

WANTED—AN OPPORTUNITY TO BID ON your printing. MARTIN-GRACE PTG. CO., 85 Fifth-av. Tel. Main 699.

[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.
Continued.

ICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—
cket offices, 205 and 208 Clark-st. Depot
on, and depot corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ke, Des Moines, Denver,	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
ux City, Salt Lake, San	*10:30 pm	* 8:45 am
ncisco, Portland	*10:40 pm	* 9:00 am
k Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 9:00 am
on and Cedar Rapids	†12:30 pm	† 3:15 pm
th and the Superiors	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Paul, Minneapolis, Eau	* 8:15 am	* 5:30 pm
re, Madison, and the	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
rthwest	*10:30 pm	* 8:00 am
na, Minn., and So. Dakota	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
and the Dakotas	* 6:15 pm	* 9:15 am
du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee	†11:30 am	† 3:15 pm
, Green Bay, Menominee	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am
osh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	* 7:15 pm
land, Hurley, Bessemer	* 3:00 am	† 7:15 pm
wood and Rhinelander	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 am
osh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	a 3:00 am	† 7:15 pm
quette & Lake Superior	* 8:00 pm	* 7:35 am

waukee & Racine—Lv., *3 a. m., 7 a. m. *8:30 a.
11:30 a. m., *2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *9 p. m., *11
Ar. *7:35 a. m., *9:30 a. m., †10:05 a. m., *11:30
*1:15 p. m., *4 p. m., *6:15 p. m., *9:30 p. m.
kford and Freeport—Lv. *7 a. m., *10:15 a. m.
:45 p. m., †1:30 p. m. Ar. *10:30 a. m., *4:15 p.
:45 p. m., *11:10 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun.
x. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Ft. Howard.

LINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS
m Central Station, 12th st. and Park row,
ns for these trains taken from 224 st.,
st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city
s 194 S. Clark-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
leans Limited & Memphis	† 1:35 pm	† 8:50 am
nts, Ga., & Jacksonville, Fla	† 1:35 pm	† 1:55 pm
ouis Diamond Special	* 9:30 pm	* 7:35 am
m. St. Louis Day Train	* 8:30 am	* 7:35 pm
ngfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Orleans Fast Mail	* 9:00 pm	*12:50 pm
omington Passenger	† 1:35 pm	† 9:00 pm
ago & New Orleans Exp	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
son and Kankakee	* 4:30 pm	*10:00 am
ford, Dubuque, Sioux City		
ions Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	* 1:10 pm
rd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:30pm	* 6:50 am
kford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
kford and Freeport	* 4:45 pm	*10:30 am
kford and Freeport Ex	* 8:35 am	
que & Rockford Express		† 7:20 pm

Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily.
ly except Sunday.

ICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY
cket office, 207 Clark-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union
senger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
waukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 9:30 am	* 9:45 pm
waukee	* 8:30 am	† 11:50 pm
waukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am	* 3:45 pm
Bay & Mich., Peninsula	† 1:30 am	* 9:45 pm
ar Rapids and Dubuque	† 1:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
waukee and Portage	* 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
and Sioux City	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 am
. Iowa and Sou. Minn	* 6:30 pm	† 9:00 am
waukee, St. Paul & Mpls	* 8:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Bay & Mich. Peninsula	* 8:00 pm	* 7:00 am
waukee	* 8:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
ison, Ft. du Chien & West	* 8:00 pm	† 7:00 am
waukee, St. Paul & Mpls	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
ar Rapids and Kansas City	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
Iowa and Sou. Minn	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
hs. Sioux City & Dakota	†10:35 pm	† 7:15 am
waukee		† 6:15 pm

ly. ‡Ex. Sun. †Ex. Sat. *Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

HICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSEN
Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board
rade. City ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
k Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:50 pm
nois, Iowa, and Peoria Ex	* 9:30 am	* 2:30 pm
neapolis, St. Paul Fast	* 10:30 am	* 5:45 pm
t Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	* 9:45 am
ly Accommodation	* 4:50 pm	† 9:50 am
o Las Vegas, Salt Lake City,		
olorado and Texas Express	* 6:00 pm	*10:00 am
ive, to Denver, Colorado		
gs, Pueblo, via Omaha and		
ln. St. Paul, Peoria, and	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
ver	†10:10 pm	† 7:30 am

ily. ‡Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. *Ex. Monday.
returns daily as local from Des Moines. Peoria
aper is carried on Rock Island Fast Express.

HICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—GRAND CEN
ral Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office,
rk and Jackson-sts. Tel. 3762 Main.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ily. Daily except Sunday.		
Paul, Minneapolis Kansas	† 7:10 am	*11:20 pm
ty, St. Joseph, Des Moines	* 9:10 am	* 9:10 am
arshalltown, Dubuque	*11:45 pm	* 9:10 am
more and Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:20 am
Charles and Sycamore	* 5:25 pm	† 7:30 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—Da
‡Ex. Sat. ‡Ex. Mon.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Paul, Minneapolis and	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
land, Duluth Iron towns	* 6:05 pm	*9:20 am
land and Iron towns	‡11:30pm	‡6:45 pm
Falls and St. Claire Ex	* 8:30 am	*6:45 pm
vens Point Local	† 1:25 pm	*9:15 pm
kesha Passenger	* 9:45 am	*10:45 am

HICAGO & WEST MICHIGAN RY.—THROUGH
rains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City,
arrivals. Petoskey. Tickets at office, 67 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
k 12th-st. Lake Front	8:25 am	1:25 pm
k days Parlor Car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
ily Sleeper	11:45 pm	7:30 am

EASTERN.

HE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO UNION
PASSENGER STATION, Adams, Canal, and Madison
ets. TICKET OFFICES at Station, at 248 Scott
d Street, corner Jackson, and at Auditorium
tel.

THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
nsfield and Pittsburgh	* 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
anapolis and Louisville	* 10:20 am	* 5:00 pm
rton and Cincinnati	*10:20 am	* 5:45 pm
Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 8:00 pm
umbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
timore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
adelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
nsfield and Pittsburgh	* 3:15 pm	* 8:00 am
timore and Washington	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
adelphia and New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:00 pm
e Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
anapolis and Vincennes	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
adelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
anapolis and Louisville	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
son and Cincinnati	* 8:30 pm	* 7:30 am
umbus and the East	* 8:30 am	* 7:30 am
ngstown and New Castle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 am
sburgh and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 am

ICHIGAN CENTRAL. N. Y. C & H. R. AND B. &
A. R. R's—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket
ce, 67 Clark-st. and Station 12th-st. and Park row,
-st. 3065 Sth. and Hyde Park.

Nov. 18, 1894.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
ily. ‡Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Mon.		
ll and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 pm
w York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Limited Express		* 4:30 pm
t Eastern Express	* 3:30 pm	* 9:05 pm
mazoo Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	† 10:10 am
outh and Bay City Night Ex	* 4:15 pm	* 7:10 am
antic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave 19:30 p. m.;
rrive *9:00 p. m.; †11:45 p. m.; arrive *7:20 a. m.;
:25 p. m.; †6:50 p. m.
Grand Rapids via G. R. & I. R. R. leave 19:30 p. m.;
:30 p. m.; arrive *7:10 a. m.; †9:05 p. m.

ABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM
Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn
Ticket office, 231 Clark-st. and at Station.

Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Louis, Peoria & Texas Lim	*10:50 am	* 5:30 pm
Louis & Peoria Express	*12:35 pm	* 7:30 am
Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
roit, New York & Mont. Ex	* 3:00 pm	*10:15 am
roit, Boston & Canada Ex	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
cago & Detroit Local	† 8:32 am	† 5:57 pm
cago & St. Louis Local	* 8:10 am	* 6:35 pm

HE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTH
Ry. C. and A. Ry.
pot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of
de, and 22nd-st. City Ticket office, 66 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ily. ‡Ex. Sun.		
y Express	† 7:00 am	† 7:00 pm
ified Fast Mail	* 9:00 am	* 3:00 am
w York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
stern Express	* 3:25 pm	* 9:45 am
hart Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	*10:30 am
w York & Chicago Limited	* 5:30 pm	
w York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
antic Express	*11:30 pm	*11:59 pm

ICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO
and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner
k-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
ily. Daily except Sunday.		
& Cleveland Mail & Ex	* 7:35 am	7:00 pm
Cleveland and Boston Express	* 2:00 pm	9:35 pm
w York and Boston Express	* 9:20 pm	8:00 am

or rates and sleeping car accommodations call on
Address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 109 Clark
Chicago. Tel. Main 3865.

ALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT GRAND CEN
ral Passenger Station, City office, 193 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
extra fare are charged on		
s B. and O. Limited trains.	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
k, York and Washington Ves		
uled Express	*10:45 am	* 9:00 pm
w York, Washington, Pitts		
rg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
erton Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	† 9:45 am
sburg, Cleveland, Wheeling		
d Columbus Ex	* 6:35 pm	* 6:05 am
y Night Express	11:25 pm	7:00 am

HE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)
Ticket office 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel
Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

Daily. ‡Daily except Sundays.	Leave.	Arrive.
ion Local	* 7:00 am	5:36 pm
w York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	7:10 pm
stown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	9:30 am
Judson Accommodation	* 4:45 pm	7:25 am
w York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:50 am
mbus and Norfolk, Va	* 8:00 pm	7:50 am

INION PACIFIC—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY
and Chicago railway—Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.
ket offices, 232 Clark-st. Auditorium Hotel.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
napolis and Cincinnati	10:15 am	5:30 pm
napolis and Cincinnati	8:32 pm	7:40 am
yette and Louisville	8:35 pm	7:40 am
yette and Louisville	9:15 am	10:50 pm
yette Accommodation	5:00 pm	10:50 am

G FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, CENTRAL STA
on, 12th-st. and Park row, and 22nd and Dearborn
ets. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel

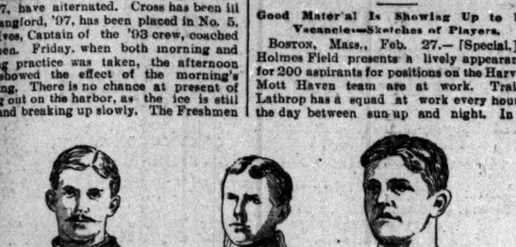
trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
nnati Day Express	9:00 am	5:30 pm
yette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	5:30 pm
nnati Night Express	8:30 pm	7:30 am
yette and Indianapolis	8:30 pm	7:30 am

GET READY FOR FUN.

WORK OF ATHLETIC CANDIDATES AT EASTERN COLLEGES.

Students Who Excel in Track Work, Baseball, Rowing, Etc., Are Now Busy Preparing for Spring Contests—Reports on Their Operations at Yale, Princeton, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Columbia—New Material Shows Up in Plenty and Is Full of Promise.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The number of candidates for the Yale University crew has now been reduced to fourteen. During the week special attention has been given to the men trying for stroke, as the place has been left vacant by the illness of P. H. Bailey, '97. Capt. Armstrong and Miller, '97, have alternated. Cross has been ill and Langford, '97, has been placed in No. 5. S. B. Ives, Captain of the '93 crew, coached the men. Friday, when both morning and evening practice was taken, the afternoon work showed the effect of the morning's coaching. There is no chance at present of getting out on the harbor, as the ice is still thick and breaking up slowly. The Freshmen



LEADING EASTERN COLLEGE ATHLETES.

have had the advantage of Olmstead's coaching and the attention of several of the undergraduates, but they still seem unable to concentrate their power until a permanent captain is elected. Payne Whitney will have charge of the men. The general work will bear great improvement before the crew is prepared to go on the water. Sixteen men are still rowing. The crews have been rowing as follows: University—Stroke, Armstrong, Miller; No. 7, Treadway; No. 6, Dater; No. 5, Langford; No. 4, Longacre; No. 3, Holcomb; No. 2, Beard; bow, Wheelwright. Freshmen—Stroke, D. D. Rogers; No. 7, Mizen; No. 6, Cadwalader; No. 5, F. O. Rodgers; No. 4, Whitney; No. 3, Wilcox; No. 2, Hitchcock; bow, McGraw. The freshman crew as a whole is ragged on the time and does not differentiate the stroke sufficiently.

William Orville Hickok of the senior class of the Scientific School, the Captain of the athletic team, is by far the best known Captain Yale has today. Capt. Hinkey's active career as a leader having closed with the football season. Hickok first came into prominence three years ago, when as a freshman he succeeded the famous Heffelfinger at guard on the football team. He added to his reputation as an athlete the following spring by breaking the world's record for throwing the sixteen-pound hammer. He was again prominent as a football player in 1893 and last July was Captain of the team Yale sent to England to meet Oxford in track and field contests. During last winter Hickok did his best work for Yale on the football field, and when the season was over Dr. Seaver, physical director of the university, measured this young giant and pronounced him the nearest approach to a perfect man from a physical standpoint that he has ever found among the many hundred students who had come under his care.

The Captain of Yale's baseball team is likely to be in a measure overshadowed by the presence on the team of "Dutch" Carter, the "phenomenal pitcher." Carter, like Alonzo Stagg, has won a national reputation in the box, and for this reason will be the central figure of the nine. This fact, however, is no disparagement to Capt. Rustin, whose work in the field, though of a less brilliant type, has been one of the strong points in Yale's team during the last two years. Rustin's home is in Omaha, Neb. As an athlete Rustin is a hard worker and thoroughly trained and inspires the confidence of his men.

Richard Armstrong, captain of the crew, like the captains of the athletic team and the nine, is a member of the senior class of the Scientific School. Armstrong is the third "Sheff" man since 1890 to attain the honor of captaining the 'Varsity eight. Armstrong is better known to the sport-loving public as a football player than as an oarsman. Two years ago he was a substitute on the eleven and in 1893 was one of the half backs. Last year he rowed bow oar in the university boat, and after the victory at New London was elected captain. It was as a football player that Armstrong obtained his nickname "Broncho." Physically he is a young Sandow. He stands only a trifle over five feet six inches, but his development for a young man is remarkable, his arms, back, and legs being proportionately and thoroughly muscled.

PRINCETON CANDIDATES ARE AT WORK.

Baseball Men in the Cage and Others in the Gymnasium.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Princeton athletic teams have already begun to train for their spring contests. The baseball candidates, of whom there are a larger number than usual, practice daily from 1 to 3 o'clock in the cage. Fred Pfeffer will take charge of them early in the season. The track team takes light exercise in the gymnasium under the direction of Mr. Goldie, the gymnasium instructor, but beyond the fact that a large number of candidates responded to the call of Capt. R. D. James, nothing can be said concerning them, as not many new men have developed as yet. There is an effort being made to arrange games between the University of California and Princeton. The prospects for the baseball team are unusually bright, notwithstanding the fact that the positions held last year by Phil King and Capt. McKenzie will have to be filled. The other last year's players have all reported for practice, and the freshmen class produced many promising new ones. Williams, who caught last year, may not be allowed to play because of his low standing in his class. Smith, '97, who caught on his class team last year and who many thought ought to have been 'varsity catcher instead of Williams, has a bad arm, but will be able to play late in the season. Altland, this year's freshman class catcher, is a good backstop and hitter but a slow thrower. He caught Altman on the Kis Keminetas Preparatory School team, and may make a fair substitute. Trenchard will be able to go in and catch at any time, although he cannot put up as good a game as either Williams or Smith. Altman, Bradley, Hitzrot, Wilson, and Jayne, last year's pitchers, will all be able to go into the box, together with Easton, '98, who has remarkable speed and curves for a youngster, as he showed in the '97 vs. '98 game last fall. His fault lies on his wildness, which will be easily remedied, however, when he comes under the hands of competent coachers. Most of Princeton's hope rests upon Bradley, '97, as far as pitcher is concerned. Otto will be on first, Capt. Brooks on second, and Gunster at third base, with P. Ward, '97, Salter, '98, Wayne, '96, Butler, '98, to pick from for short stop. A number of new men are trying for outfield positions, but Payne will be in right and Dougal Ward in center without a doubt, leaving left field for about twenty-five applicants to strive for. The first game will be played March 27 with Columbia.

John Hubert Brooks, '95, of Scranton, Pa., Captain of the Princeton baseball team, is a member of the senior class of the John C. Green School of Science. He began his career as a ball player at college by distinguishing himself in the freshman class game against the sophomores. He is short, strongly built, and quick. He plays with a dash and brilliancy that make him a favorite. At his preparatory school he played second base, but on entering college he was moved to short, where he has since become famous as one of the best in the country. Last year he played in every important game of the season and showed great steadiness and good judgment in all his work.

Darwin Rush James, Jr. of Brooklyn N. Y., was unanimously chosen Captain of the track athletic team for 1894-'95. He is one of the best-known men at Princeton. He entered Princeton with the class of '95 and was soon after made Captain of his class eleven, which was the best freshman football team Princeton ever had. In his sophomore year he presented himself as a candidate for the 'varsity eleven and played right half back in a number of college games. It was in the spring of this year that he turned his attention to track events, and since that time has devoted almost all his energies to this branch of athletics. Since his election to the captaincy of the track team he has been working hard to bring out new material for this branch of athletics and has shown his ability to handle the candidates in the preliminary track events and fall handicap games.

PLENTY OF HARVARD MEN ARE AT WORK

Good Material Is Showing Up to Fill Vacancies—Sketches of Players.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Holmes Field presents a lively appearance, for 200 aspirants for positions on the Harvard Mott Haven team are at work. Trainer Lathrop has a squad at work every hour of the day between sun up and night. In the mass are some promising men, yet Capt. Bingham has as yet no well-defined idea as to who will go to make up his team. The baseball men have begun their training in the cage under the coaching of Capt. Whittemore and Tim Keefe. The latter, however, is devoting himself wholly to the battery candidates. Andy Highlands and Scanneli promise to be the star battery. Both are anxious to get out of doors to regular work. Highlands is, of course, wild now, but he has fully as much speed as ever, and if he gets any sort of support this year he will make things lively for any ambitious hitters. Bob Wrenn has not begun playing yet, but will try for the 'Varsity at second base. Dickinson will be released at first base, but there are some good men trying. Lacey, an old Amherst player, has a good reputation as a first baseman and he will probably make a good bid. Jack Hayes will also try for the bag. He was too slow as an outfielder last year, but that fault will not be so bad on first bag. Hoyt, the pole vaulter, who has an enormously long reach, is built well for a first baseman and is trying for the place. Andy Winslow will try for third base. He covered little ground at short stop last year, but he handled ground balls well when they came to him and he may show up better at third. Anderson, third baseman of the '97 last year, is also trying. Capt. Whittemore will play either second or short, according to whether Wrenn comes out and how some of the new men show up. The outfield will probably be again the weak spot, but the men at least ought to be able to capture ordinary fly balls. Corbett, Wiggin, and Rene Paine will not play, so the chances are good for any man who can catch a fly and throw in to the infield. In the crew Hollister is being tried again at stroke with Stevenson setting the stroke for the starboard side at seven. Capt. Ballard is rowing in the bow seat with Fenessy (just back from his trip to Cuba, '94. The order may be changed considerably before the crew is settled upon, but with one or two exceptions it is pretty certain to be made up of the eight men who are rowing in it now. Despite the uncertainty as to the loss of football Capt. Arthur Brewer of the eleven has out seven men who played football last year, taking light exercise preparatory to joining the regular spring squad, which will be called out as soon as it is possible to play. Besides Capt. Brewer there are Hallowell, the tackle; Norton Shaw, the guard; and Cabot, three of the eleven last year; and Wheeler, Border, Hodgue, and Hennen, who were on the second eleven.

E. H. Fennessy may again become Captain by the time the crews go upon the water. Capt. Bullard is one of the most popular men at college. His athletic career is confined to the 'Varsity crew, his only other athletic work being upon his class football team, where he was a substitute.

Norman W. Bingham Jr., '95, Captain of the athletic team, fitted for college at the Somerville High School. He is not a record smasher nor in any sense a phenomenal athlete, but by his steady, faithful work he has made himself one of the most valuable of Harvard's track men, fully earning the position he holds today. In athletics he has confined himself wholly to the track, doing the quarter, the 220, and relay race work. This year he will run in the quarter and possibly in the 220 as well. In team races he has represented Harvard with much distinction. Three times he has been in the team races against Yale, and twice at Bergen Point under the auspices of the New Jersey Athletic club. Bingham's best record for the 440-yard is 50 4-5s; his age is 22; his height 5 feet 10½ inches; his weight 150 pounds.

P. W. Whittemore, '95, known as "Buck" Whittemore, is doubtless the second best all round athlete in college. He is a born athlete, showing in his every motion that he has been active in all the sports which American boys can invent. This year he has come into especial prominence in college, not only from the fact that he was Captain of the nine for the coming spring, but also from the good showing he made in the football field at the critical hour of Harvard's disabilities behind the line. Before entering college he played half back on the Boston Latin School team, also short and second base on the baseball nine. After entering he was a substitute on the nine for two years, and last year covered second in all the games. He will probably play the same position this year, although the nature of the new baseball material may affect this somewhat. Whittemore's work at second is admirable, and in his stick work he averaged fourth out of eighteen men last year. Another strong point in his base-running. Here, as in his football work, his sprinting powers are at once apparent and of the greatest value. Such powers are attested by his track records—for the short distances, thirty and forty yards, 3 3-5 and 4 4-5 seconds respectively; for the Harvard Athletic Association he runs the seventy-five and forty-yard events. In the New England championship indoor races last year he won third place.

GOOD MATERIAL AT PENNSYLVANIA.

Light Work Being Done by a Host of Promising Candidates.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—For the track team 125 candidates are practicing daily at the University of Pennsylvania grounds. Only light work is being done and the first weeding out will probably take place next week. Prospects in track athletics are bright. Not a single man who won a point in last year's Mott Haven games has been graduated, while there is much of new and promising material. The men are in charge of George Dugdale Turner, an old-time sprinter, who has turned out some good men. From the best teams will come the candidates for the inter-collegiate contests and Pennsylvania's hope to be among the winners there, so as to be eligible for the international teams. The challenge of the University of California for a series of track games has been accepted. The games will take place in this city June 8. A series of games to bring out the best material at the university will be held March 23, April 13, and May 4. The first and second men in each contest will receive gold and silver medals. Capt. Coates gives out the following list of the most promising men at the university: J. P. J. Williams, 98; W. B. Warren, 95; G. C. Fargo, 95; D. C. Hauns, '98; J. S. Miles, 97; W. Whetstone, 98; F. E. Thorne, '98; P. Remington, 96; W. A. Rhemann, 98; B. A. Bradley, 97; H. T. Coates, 98; F. R. Mining, 98; H. Flannery, 98; J. H. Frank, 95; G. M. Ferguson, 97; W. J. Robbins, 97; J. A. Shiner, 95; H. M. Lippincott, 97; W. C. Keough, 98; R. Oglesby, 98; J. P. Fleming, 96; N. D. Gray, 96; L. E. Thorne, 97; P. Freeman, 95; H. S. Falk, 98; H. G. Swayne, 95; R. W. Smith, 98; W. B. Fetterman, 98; G. McConnell, 96; N. P. Shaffer, 96; G. M. Gates, 96; A. C. Eglin, 97; J. H. Stilzer, 98; C. Blackburn, 97; T. D. Mahoney, 97; S. C. Boyer, 97; W. D. Osgood, 95; A. D. Stillman, 95; W. H. Stewart, 97; R. A. Sterrit, 97; H. E. Williams, 97; R. T. Wetherell, 95; E. S. Ramsdell, 95; J. D. Winson, 97; W. D. Douglass, 98; J. J. James, 98; N. T. Leslie, 96; T. R. Morris, 97; J. A. Wiborn, 95; C. T. Turpin, 95; G. A. Orton, 95; G. O. Farris, 98; T. B. Bailey, 97; and H. E. Crump, 96.

COLUMBIA'S MEN BUSY EVERY DAY.

Working in the Gymnasium—Track Athletics in Full Swing.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The 'varsity crew of Columbia College is still at work in the gymnasium, but within a month hopes to be on the river. The fourteen candidates are Prentice, Captain; Hubdy, Carter, Snyder, Pierrepont, MacGregor, Fish, Norton, Randolph, Miles, Irving, Putnam, Pressprich, and Fitzgerald. The average weight has increased to about 164 pounds. They are rowing nearly the whole stroke now, having been put to the slides a few days ago. The form of the men has improved, and with the exception of slight colds in a few cases they are all in good trim. Nothing can be said as yet about the positions they are likely to row, as the coach has been trying the men in different places every day.

A letter has been received from the University of Pennsylvania in regard to the challenge, in which they state that a meeting of the Board of Directors of their Athletic Association will be held in a few days, and that action would be taken at once about the challenge. No decisive answer has been received from Cornell.

Track athletics are in full sway and the candidates for the team are at work regularly every afternoon. They are trained by F. W. Stone, who made such a success of the team last year.

The baseball men are also at work at the gymnasium and will continue there until about March 1, when it is expected they will get Manhattan Field to do their outdoor practice. An attempt will be made to have a game a week in New York till April 20, after which there will be one every two weeks. The game with Harvard for April 29 has fallen through. Cornell has offered a game for June 1, which will probably be accepted and played at Ithaca.

YALE AND PRINCETON IN GYMNASTICS.

Fine Work Is Done in the Exhibition Before a Big Crowd.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—Yale and Princeton gymnasts scored a great success in their first annual meet this evening at the Yale gymnasium. It was the first inter-collegiate exhibition ever given in this country and drew a fashionable and large audience. In the double horizontal bar event the Princeton team made a favorable opening impression and Messrs. Lehlbach, Gilmour, Mitchell, and Bulst of Yale did fine work on the single horizontal bar. Paul of Princeton gave a wonderful exhibition in the balancing trapeze. The Yale team did meritorious work in the side horse, flying rings, and parallel bars, and Princeton scored a big success in the flying trapeze and double trapeze. The best work of the Yale team was done in the club swinging exhibition, led by H. A. Loomis, the Yale champion. On the whole the Princeton team showed better individual but Yale superior team work. The teams were as follows:

Yale—George L. Buist Jr., '96, Captain; Kershaw, Lewis, Fencke, Gilmour, Mitchell, Harold, Lee, Fouch, McCallum, Hoffman, Mills, Lehlbach, Ely, Anderson, Ewan, Smith, Shepard, Terry, Kellogg, Douglass, Monahan, F. T. Clark.

Princeton—W. H. McColl, '95, Captain; Hendrickson, Wheeler, Armstrong, Hamlin, Steinmore, Brown, Paul, Turner, Ralph Derr, Brown.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS WEDNESDAY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 27.—Sixty-ninth day, weather fine, track heavy. The summary:

First race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Bird Catcher, 109 pounds (Thorpe), 6 to 5, won easily; Dr. Reed, 101 (J. Scden), 40 to 1, second; Cycha, 104 (Turner), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:12¾. Hollywood, Coria, Freedman, and Halloween also ran.

Second race, selling, 3 furlongs—Uncle Lew, 103 pounds (A. Clayton), 8 to 5, won easily; Rags, 107 (Leigh), 18 to 5, second; Sister Rosalind, 105 (Thorpe) 10 to 1, third. Time, :40¾. Harry McGuinness, Bennett, Tom Boston, Lolos, and Prudent also ran.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Jim T., 104 pounds (McCue), 4 to 1, won driving; Little Buff, 95 (Mayberry), 8 to 2, second; Blue and White, 109 (Finnegan), 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:20¼. Florence P., Arelius, Dr. Bill, Artless, Belle Stout, Lucania, Vanchon, Forest Bells, Hopeful, and Dick White also ran.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Fidget, 108 pounds (Finnegan), 8 to 1, won cleverly; Le Grande, 109 (J. Scden), 6 to 1, second; Burrell, Billet, 112 (J. McDonald), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:21¾. Pearl N., Darwin Wedgewood, Tarrock, and Gov. Hill also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 5½ furlongs—Moloch, 105 pounds (Turner), 11 to 5, won handily; Redina, 103 (Thorpe), 11 to 5, second; Herman, 108 (Costello), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:04¾. Emperor Billet, Danubo, Satellite, Luke Parks, and Rabbit also ran.

New Orleans entries for Thursday are:

First race, selling, 3-year-olds, 5 furlongs—Black Beauty, 96 pounds; Fabia, 96; Brevity, 96; Widower O., 97; F. M. B., 99; Anna Lee, 99; Black Jack, 101; Paddy Quinn, 104; Chenoa, 104; Lagniappe, 104; Luke Short, 104; Indifferent, 104; Flush, 105; Blackball, 107; Sir John, 110.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Bob Wilson, 100 pounds; Wild Huntress, 101; Topic, 102; Loch Levan, 104; Sea Breeze, 104; Diamond Dick, 104; Royal Flush, 105; Lank, 107; Jim T., 107; Jim Brown, 108.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Manoa, 98 pounds; Danub, 104; Sprinatime, 104; Yellow Rose, 105; Panway, 105; Guard, 107; Herman, 107; Sylvan, 108; Charter, 108; Merritt, 108; Zaldivar, 115.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Philopena, 103 pounds; Mezzotint, 104; Jim Henry, 104; Wolsey, 105; Lester, 106; Excelsior, 109; Terrapin, 110; Nero, 116.

Fifth race, selling, 7 furlongs—Moste, 103 pounds; Bess McDuff, 103; Foily, 104; Miss Clark, 104; Footrunner, 105; Primero, 105; Lord Willowbrook, 105; Ixion, 109; Francis Pope, 110; Dave Pulsifer, 110.

RILEY GRANNAN A LOSER ON MARY S.

He and Pittsburg Phil Pay Her Hard and She Is Out of It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 27.—In the first race McFarlane, a heavily-backed favorite, threw his jockey just as the flag was dropped. Riley Grannan practically held out Mary S. in the fourth race and backed her in the books for several hundred dollars. Pittsburg Phil was with him and lost heavily. The betting was the heaviest of any day of the meeting and all the books lost heavily. Two favorites won. As a mark of respect to the memory of Col. Thornton, President of the Blood Horse Association, there will be no racing at the track tomorrow. The summary:

First race, 5 furlongs, selling, maidens—Wag, 102 pounds (Chorn), 3 to 1, won; Tom Clark, 97 (Griffin), 2½ to 1, second; My Sweetheart, 99 (Burns), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Miss Willoughby, Kingsley, Bravoura, Pancroft, Santa Rosa, Albrecht, McFarlane also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling—Raindrop, 105 pounds (Weber), 15 to 1, won; Esperance, 94 (Russell), 20 to 1, second; Oakland, 107 (Martin), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:15. Harry Lewis, Agitato, Harry Kuhl, Sir Walter, and The Lark also ran.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds—Canta Belle, 109 pounds (Griffin), 40 to 1, second; Cyclone, 109 (Carr), 3 to 1, second; Blue and White, 109 (Heinrichs), 60 to 1, third. Time, :49. Irene E., Coda, Modesty, Story, Lark, Dongosa, Tennessee, and Onida filly also ran.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Gordius, 105 pounds (Bergen), 4 to 1, won; Claudius, 87 (Conway), 4 to 1, second; Stevens, 109 (C. Weber), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:48¾. Gussie, Mary S., and Thornhill also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Tim Murphy, 109 pounds (Carr), 4 to 5, won; Dan Pacey, 108 (Bergen), 2½ to 1, second; Cicaguer, 102 (Isom), 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:00. Huntsman, Huesome, Sir Richard, and Red Bird also ran.

Wednesday's Races at Madison.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—Results at Madison today were:

First race, 5½ furlongs—Maola won, Shy Edmunds second, Dotly Brown third. Time, 0:59.

Second race, 5 furlongs—Belshazzar won, Rolly second, Moderate third. Time, 1:07.

Third race, 4½ furlongs—Shiloh won, Hubert O'Neil second, Crab Cider third.

NO FIGHTS OVER CASH

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS AT SPRINGFIELD PUSH APPROPRIATIONS.

Party Bound to Stand by the Committees' Reports—Action Is Taken Looking to a Better Attendance on the Sessions—Outlook for the Mayoralty Measure—Hard Roads Bill Fails to Get Through the House—Senate Talks of Many Measures—Bills Which Are Introduced.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—[Special.]—The Republicans of the House held a caucus this afternoon and took some action calculated to bring about a better attendance Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of each week. The caucus also adopted a resolution binding the party to stand by the reports of the Committee on Appropriations. If this be followed it will do away with a vast amount of fighting over appropriations and necessitate an adjournment about May 20.

The caucus took no action binding the party on the four-year Mayoralty bill, the discussion of which will be resumed in the House in the morning. The Democrats are fighting the bill. They wanted first to amend so as to make the term of office two years. This proposition failed, and Mr. Murdock desired to limit the operations of the bill to cities having 60,000 or over.

Had this carried the bill would have been unconstitutional, coming under the head of class legislation. The Democrats will vote solidly against the bill. It will probably pass, but without the emergency clause.

HARD ROADS BILL FAILS OF PASSAGE.

Farmers Are Able to Prevent It—Talk of Length of Mayors' Term.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—In the House today Mr. Johnson of Fulton asked leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Merriam, which was granted. The Committee on Corporations made an adverse report on Mr. Cochran's bill relating to the reports of corporations not for pecuniary profit. Mr. Cochran moved that the report of the committee be non-concurred in and the motion prevailed. The House also refused to concur in the adverse report of the Committee on Judicial Department and Practice on Mr. Graham's bill to repeal the act relating to the issuing of fee bills. The adverse report of the Committee on Roads and Bridges on Mr. Perrottet's bill providing that poll taxes may be paid in money, at the option of the people of any township, was also rejected and the bill was ordered to first reading.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges made an adverse report on Mr. Ely's bill providing for the creation, construction, and maintenance of a system of hard roads in counties adopting the same. Mr. Ely moved the report of the committee be not concurred in. This precipitated a protracted debate. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by Messrs. White of Whiteside, Stoskopf, Daugherty, Revell, and others, while Murdoch, Teel, Berry, Cochran, and others opposed it. The farmers of the House were generally opposed to the measure and charged that it was a bill solely for the benefit of the riders of bicycles, and that the heavy burden of building the roads would fall upon the farmers. The motion to non-concur in the report of the committee was lost and the bill was tabled.

The military appropriation bill was called up by Mr. Needles and passed with the emergency clause. This is the Senate bill with the House amendment striking out all of the appropriations except a sufficient amount (approximately $256,000) to reimburse with interest the persons who paid off the soldiers for their services during the strikes. The bill appropriating $85,970 for the rebuilding of the Anna Insane Hospital was ordered to third reading.

New Measures Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Aiken—To raise the age of consent in the case of criminal assault from 14 to 16 years, and increasing the minimum penalty to 3 years.

By Mr. Boyd—Revising the primary election law.

By Mr. Burke—To require foreign life insurance companies to file with the Auditor of Public Accounts a certified copy of their charter. Also a bill requiring the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to place on each bottle a label showing the ingredients of such medicine.

By Mr. Butler—To make an appropriation to pay the traveling expenses of the State Mine Inspectors. Also a like bill to appropriate $1,000 to Mrs. Frances Freeman, widow of Norman L. Freeman, reporter of the Supreme Court, for services rendered subsequent to his death and before the appointment of a successor.

By Mr. Callahan—To provide for the removal of the State Historical Library to the room known as the Art Gallery in the State House. Also a bill providing no deed, will, or other instrument purporting to convey the title to real estate shall be admitted to record until it shall have been presented to and registered for taxation by the County Clerk in a book to be kept for that purpose.

By Mr. Cochran—Raising the age of consent in cases of criminal assault to 18 years; also a bill revising the law in relation to the suppression of contagious diseases.

By Mr. Cody—To provide that any note accepted by an insurance agent in payment of a premium shall be a sufficient protection of the rights of the policy holders so long as such note remains in the possession of the insurance company.

By Mr. Fitzsimmons—Creating the office of Inspector of Beer and Malt Liquors.

By Mr. Snedeker—To provide that horse racing shall be carried on upon an inclosure containing not less than thirty acres; that racing shall be conducted between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 5 o'clock p. m., and shall be limited to ninety days each year between May 1 and Nov. 1.

By Mr. Shaffer—To provide a pension of $600 per annum for all policemen who have served twenty years and are past 50 years of age, and to provide a like pension for policemen disabled while in the performance of duty, and for the widows and dependent children of policemen who may be killed in the discharge of their duty.

By Mr. Thiemann—To make additional provision for the destruction of the cockle-bur weed or Canada thistle.

By Mr. White of Whiteside—To amend the law in relation to fraternal beneficiary societies for the purpose of furnishing life indemnity to members, etc.

By Mr. Woolsey—Amending the law relating to endowment policies of insurance, providing for the payment of death benefits only to families, heirs, blood relations, affianced husband or affianced wife, etc.

The House ordered to third reading Mr. Noling's bill relating to special assessments.

Hot Debate on Mayoralty Term.

Mr. Shanahan's bill making the term of the office of Mayor to four years in cities of more than 200,000 inhabitants and making him ineligible to reelection was taken up on second reading. Mr. Crafts opposed the bill, saying he did not believe there was yet any urgent necessity for increasing the term of the Mayor, and that the Mayor would keep closer to the people if his term were left at two years. To test the sense of the House he moved to amend by making it two years instead of four. Mr. Gibson moved to lay the amendment on the table and the motion prevailed.

Then Mr. Murdock offered an amendment providing that in cities of less than 60,000 inhabitants the Mayor shall be elected for two years. Mr. Klein made a speech advocating the amendment, saying he had no objection to a longer term for the Mayor of Chicago, but that the country towns did not want so long a term for their Mayor. Mr. Gibson made a speech in favor of the four-year term. He said it would have the effect of securing better men for the office and would also tend to separate the office from politics.

Mr. Cochran was in favor of a four-year term. He thought the lengthening of the term would have the effect of inducing better men to take the office of Mayor, and that the man elected to the office, instead of devoting his time to laying schemes to secure a reelection, would devote it to promoting the interests of the people. Pending the discussion of the amendment the House adjourned.

WOULD SHUT OFF THE RUSSIAN THISTLE.

Senator Hunter Has the Foreign Pest Incinded with the Canadian One.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Senator Hunter's bill to include the Russian thistle in the act for the prevention of the growth of the Canada thistle and making the same provision to stop its spread and growth as in the case of the latter passed the Senate this morning. Senator Aspinwall's bill to guard against the danger of fires from waste matter and inflammable rubbish allowed to accumulate in buildings, by authorizing Common Councils in cities and Boards of Trustees in villages to make the necessary inspection, came up on third reading. At the suggestion of Senator Hamer it was withdrawn to a second reading in order to allow an amendment making the occupants of premises equally responsible with the owners.

Senator Dunlap's bill to empower Highway Commissioners on petition of the property-owners to reduce the width of highways from sixty to forty feet was voted down on third reading.

Senator Crawford's bill in regard to elevated railroads, which came up on second reading, provoked a lively discussion. Senators Mahoney and Salomon spoke against the bill, but Senator Crawford overcame their objections in a short speech, and the bill was advanced to a third reading. Among the bills introduced were:

Mr. Morrison, to prevent extortion by persons and companies owning and controlling telegraph lines, providing that no more than 25 cents shall be charged for the transmission of any message of twenty words or less, not including address, date, and signature. The penalty upon conviction shall be a fine of not more than $300 nor less than $100; second offense a fine of from $300 to $500, and all subsequent offenses a fine from $500 to $5,000. One-half the sum so recovered shall be paid to the prosecutor and the other half shall go to the school fund.

Mr. Musset (at the request of State Factory Inspector, Florence Kelley)—To enact the sweat-shop bill in a legalized form, to make it conform to the Constitution with additional safeguards for the equipment of buildings with fire-escapes and specifications as to their interior construction.

Mr. Littler—To amend the law in regard to the protection of miners. Also one appointing Commissioners to promote uniformity in legislation, also one in regard to bonds and sureties.

Mr. Humphrey—For the assessment of property requiring that real estate be assessed every five years. Also one for the breeding and raising of horses, limiting the racing period to ninety days between March 1 and Nov. 1.

Mr. Kanan—Appropriating $5,000 to furnish the offices of the State Superintendent of Insurance and to preserve the documents filed therein.

Mr. Craig—Providing free State scholarships in the University of Illinois, one for each county.

Mr. Aspinwall—Amending the law relating to corporations with banking powers; equalizing the fees for the examination of State and national banks.

Mr. Munroe—Granting letter-carriers the right to ride free on all street railway lines.

Mr. Herb—Requiring United States flags to be raised on all public buildings.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—To prevent corrupt practices at elections. (This is a Civic Federation bill that was also introduced in the House.)

Mr. Coon—For the licensing of dramshops; also one to amend the act incorporating cities and villages.

Mr. Mahoney—Appropriating $20,000 for a monument to Father Marquette in Chicago.

Senator Ford's valued policy bill, at his request, was put on second reading to await amendments.

Senator Coon again postponed consideration of his bill in regard to woman suffrage in town elections, which was a special order for the day until next Wednesday.

WILL INCREASE WILL'S SCHOOL BOARD.

House Committee on Education Favorable to the Measure—Library Measure Up.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—In the House Committee on Education this afternoon Mr. Hallock's bill to increase the School Board of Will County from six to seven members to prevent deadlocks in future was ordered reported favorably. His bill to amend the act to establish and maintain a system of free schools making a majority vote of the entire school district instead of a majority in each county necessary for any change was reported back unfavorably as being unconstitutional. Mr. Ellsworth's bill to divide the township funds among school districts instead of according to the census was referred back without recommendation.

The House Committee on Agriculture reported favorably Mr. Black's bill to prevent the spread of contagious and infectious diseases among swine and to prevent their running at large, as it did Guthrie's bill making an appropriation for the State Board of Agriculture and county and agricultural fairs.

The House Committee on Libraries took up the consideration of Mr. Bryan's bill to amend the act authorizing cities and towns to establish and maintain libraries and reading-rooms, otherwise known as the Chicago library bill, and reported it favorably. Librarian Fred Hill of Chicago, through whose efforts the measure passed the Senate and who has been so instrumental in securing its advancement in the House, was present and spoke to the members of the committee in regard to the measure. The main provision is that authorizing City Councils to increase the tax for library purposes from one-half to two mills on the dollar, except in cities of 100,000 population and over, where the tax shall not exceed one mill on the dollar. The Blue Book bill was was reported unfavorably.

The House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report upon Mr. Cochran's bill appropriating $67,400 to mark the positions of each regiment and battery of Illinois volunteers engaged in the battles of Chickamauga, Ga., and Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, Tenn. Chairman Ingersoll announced that he had received from the Adjutant-General the reports of the several Captains of the National Guard in regard to the uniforms and equipments of troops and he was convinced the Adjutant-General in asking for an appropriation of $80,000 to uniform and equip the troops had not asked a cent too much. A subcommittee was appointed to examine the reports.

The House Committee on Building, Loan, and Homestead Associations killed Mr. Steen's bill for the assessment and taxation of money invested in and the property of building and loan associations.

The House Committee on Railroads ordered a favorable report upon Mr. Green's bill to compel railroads to build a depot at every point at which passengers are received and discharged.

The House Committee on Federal Relations ordered a favorable report on Kitzmiller's resolution condemning the present national administration for its treatment of soldiers and their widows and orphans in the matter of pensions.

The House Committee on Elections took up Mr. Fern's bill providing no person shall be eligible to any elective office in this State who shall not have been a resident for one year and a bona fide owner of real estate within the territory forming the district from which he is elected. Mr. Ferns explained the bill was sent to him by a constituent, and upon the representation it applied only to Aldermen he introduced the bill without reading it. Upon a perusal of the bill, however, he discovered that it applied to all elective officers and he was not in favor of the measure. The committee killed the bill. The committee was addressed by ex-Representative Wheelock, attorney for the Chicago Election Board, in support of Mr. Mauritzson's bill increasing the salary of the Chief Clerk of the Board of Election Commissioners from $2,000 to $5,000 per annum. An amendment offered by Mr. Glade increasing the salary of the Election Commissioners from $1,500 to $3,000 was adopted and then the bill as amended was ordered reported for passage.

INSPECTOR OF BEER AND MALT LIQUORS.

Fitzsimmons' Bill Contemplates the Creation of the Office.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Mr. Fitzsimmons today introduced in the House a bill creating the office of Inspector of Beer and Malt Liquors. The bill provides the Governor shall appoint an inspector of beer and malt products to serve for four years. Such inspector shall be an expert brewer. He shall appoint, with the approval of the Governor, deputies not to exceed four in number. The salary of the inspector is fixed at $3,000 per annum and of the deputies at $1,500 per annum. It is made the duty of brewers to cause the product of their breweries to be inspected by the State inspector. It is provided that no brewer shall use—

Any substance, material, or chemical in the manufacture or brewing of beer or other malt liquors other than pure hops or the pure extract of hops or of pure barley or wholesome yeast.

PLAN FOR EMPLOYING THE CONVICTS.

Senate Committee Hears Perkins' Argument—Talk of Plumbing Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—The Committee on Penal Reformatory Institutions listened to George W. Perkins, President of the International Cigarmakers' Union, in support of Borgadus' bill providing for the creation of a State Board of Penitentiary Commissioners, a parole system among convicts, and providing further that convicts be employed in manufacturing only those articles which can be utilized by the State institutions. The bill was referred to a subcommittee.

The Committee on Municipalities ordered to be reported favorably Senator Coon's bill amending the dramshop law by providing revenue derived from saloons outside of incorporated towns and villages shall be placed to the credit of the road and bridge fund.

The Committee on Judiciary had before it today delegates from plumbers' societies urging the passage of Senator Hamer's and Senator Littler's identical bills providing for the licensing of plumbers and the supervision of plumbing. Those before the committee were Paul Reidecke, Thomas Collerton, Thomas Conway, John Boland, and G. C. Breyers of the Chicago Master Plumbers' Association, J. G. Mitchell and J. S. Kelley of the Chicago Journeymen Plumbers' Association, and John O'Neill and John M. Simpson of Peoria. The bills were referred to a subcommittee. The consideration of Senator Templeton's bill repealing the law indemnifying owners of property for damages occasioned by mobs and riots resulted in considerable discussion. Senator Crawford opposed the measure, and the bill was ordered to be reported unfavorably. Senator Anthony's bill amending the eminent domain law and Senator Herb's bill compelling the destruction of arms found on persons convicted of carrying concealed weapons were ordered to be reported favorably.

FOR STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Three Plans Presented by Senator Hunt for Choosing Members.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Senator Hunt today introduced in the Senate three bills, all having the same title, but offering different amendments to the law in relation to the appointment of members of the State Board of Agriculture. One bill provides for the election of the members by Congressional districts, the members being chosen by direct vote of the people in the same way as members of Congress and the higher State officers.

Another bill provides for the selection of the members of the State Board of Agriculture by lot from a number of candidates chosen by the several County Boards of Supervisors. This says each Supervisor or member of the County Board shall present one name for each 500 of population, and the clerk of the board, blindfolded, shall draw from a box one ballot at a time until there shall have been drawn one name for each 500 of population resident in the county, and these persons shall receive certificates of election from the clerks of the County Boards entitling them to vote as delegates from their respective counties for their choice of Vice-President for their Congressional districts, as before provided in this act; said Vice-Presidents elected shall elect one of their number President.

The third bill provides for the selection of the Board of Agriculture in a still different manner by a convention of delegates from the several counties; counties having one agricultural society may have three delegates; in counties having two agricultural societies each society may appoint one delegate, who shall be entitled to one and one-half votes; in counties having three agricultural societies each society may appoint one delegate, and in counties where no agricultural society exists the delegates may be appointed by the Board of Supervisors or County Board, as the case may be, each county to be entitled to three votes.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE STATE CAPITOL.

Senator Anthony Has a Bill to Amend the Election Laws.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 27.—Senator Anthony of Cook County introduced a bill to amend the law in regard to elections. It provides for the printing and distribution of ballots at the public expense and for the nominations of candidates for public offices, to regulate the manner of holding elections and to enforce the secrecy of the ballot. After providing for the printing and distribution of ballots, the bill says in regard to objections to nominations when the question is between men of the same party, these shall be decided as follows: In the case of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, State officers, Representatives in Congress, members of the House of Representatives, Judges of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Circuit Court, Judges of the Superior Court of Cook County, Clerks of the Supreme Court, Clerks of the Appellate Court, and all county officers such objections or questions shall be considered by the State Central committee of the party concerned, and the decision of such committee shall be final. In the case of township officers, precinct officers, or city officers such objections or questions shall be considered by the County Central committee of the party concerned of the county within which such township, precinct, or city may be located. All objections or questions arising in the case of nominations for candidates claiming to be nominated independent of any regular political organization shall be considered by the Circuit Judge residing nearest to the person whose nomination is objected to. Objections, in order to be considered, must be filed not less than five days previous to the election.

Plan for Loan Societies.

Senator Salomon of Cook County today introduced a bill which is intended to ameliorate the chattel mortgage and loaning business. It is drawn up by the Chicago Bureau of Justice and is entitled an act to provide for the incorporation, management, and regulation of pawners' societies and limiting the rate of compensation to be paid for advances, storage, and insurance on pawns and pledges, and to allow the loaning of money upon personal property. The main feature of the bill is that permitting the organization of societies with a capitalization of not less than $25,000 for the loaning of money on chattel mortgages, in sums not to exceed $500 to any person. The interest rate is to be fixed at 7 per cent per annum. The societies to be incorporated under the act are the same as those now existing in Boston and New York under a similar law in force there.

Plan to Regulate Horseshoers.

Senator Dwyer of Cook County introduced a bill today, which is to insure the better education of horseshoers and to regulate the practice of horseshoeing in this State. Its main provision is for the establishment of a board of examiners at four several parts of the State. It is to have general supervision of the horseshoeing business and hold examinations of those engaged in the trade. The board is to be made self-supporting by the money coming from the license fees of horseshoers.

Springfield Notes.

The fourth anti-cigaret bill, that of Mr. Fletcher, was introduced.

Challacombe's bill providing for the establishment of a Township Board of Education and a township high school was introduced in the House.

W. W. Wheelock is working to secure the passage of a measure permitting Judges of County courts to hold courts in other counties, the object being to relieve Cook County.

The committee appointed to investigate the feeding of impure food to domestic animals will meet at the Sherman House, Chicago, March 9. Brewers and distillers will be summoned.

Senator Morrison introduced a bill providing that the Judges of courts of record shall appoint a commission of three to make selections of grand juries and the commission shall also select special venires.

USE OF THE TELEPHONE IN COURT.

Prominent Lawyers Say It Will Be Used Soon Under New Rules.

The attention of several prominent lawyers yesterday was called to the special telegram of yesterday to THE TRIBUNE from Wayne, Mich., announcing the admittance by a court there of testimony taken through a telephone, and then opinion was asked of the proceeding.

Ex-Justice Shope said: "I never knew this to be done before, but I see no objection to it. Of course in taking testimony by telephone special means should be employed to secure proof of the identity of the witness. But if there are witnesses present with him when he testifies, or they hear what he says, it seems to me the practice is safe enough. I have no doubt whatever that the telephone is to take a place in judicial proceedings. Of course, as the law now is, this would not apply in criminal proceedings, as the accused has the right to be confronted with his accusers."

T. W. Packard said: "I never before heard of testimony through a telephone and I am unable to see how it ever can be a safe or fair proceeding, or how the courts can ever sanction it. There is absolutely no way to identify the witness unless you resort to arrangements which would cost as much time and trouble as a deposition would. I do not believe anything can ever change these elements of uncertainty."

Charles S. Holt said: "The telephone has been coming into judicial proceedings for a long time, and there have been numerous suits in which contracts made by telephone have figured. But I never heard before of testimony by telephone being admitted by a court. I am sure it must have been done by agreement. It seems to me the objections to such a practice are insuperable. There is absolutely no way of knowing who is speaking, and then you cannot see how he looks and what his manner under examination is."

Norman Williams said, "I am a thorough believer in the utility of the telephone in legal proceedings. I never heard before of testimony by telephone being admitted by a court, but an Evanston Justice of the Peace not long ago held a man to a contract made by telephone, and I am perfectly sure our contract law will have to include the telephone at an early day. I have transacted legal business of the greatest importance through the long-distance telephone to New York. Even at that distance voices are perfectly distinguished from each other. As to seeing the appearance and manner of a witness, they cannot be seen either when a deposition is taken."

ROMEO IN A PLIGHT.

DRAINAGE CANAL BLASTING HURLS STONES UPON IT.

Town on the Big Channel Is Considerably Worked Up When the Dynamite Goes Off—Fireplug That Is Frozen Tight Even After Gangs of Alleged Workmen Put In Time for Several Days Building Fires Under It—West Pullman's New Industry—Stories of School Children.

[This earns first prize, $5.]

In taking a trip down the drainage channel at the close of last week I learned that there is one town which during the otherwise universal peace of the world—outside of heathen Japan and China—is under process of daily bombardment. This is the little village of Romeo, on the line of the Santa Fé, a few miles south of the city. In their work the contractors reached the main thoroughfare of the town Friday morning and began to put in surface rock blasts within forty feet of the depot and less than 100 feet of the postoffice and other places of business. When this dynamite battery was touched off early in the morning the effect was something more than had been anticipated. Showers of broken stone flew in every direction, one rock more than a foot in diameter coming through the roof of Mr. Johnson's store, while two pieces weighing from five to twenty-five pounds dropped through the roof of the passenger depot. Another smaller piece ripped the shingles off the postoffice, and other buildings were more or less subjected to the fusillade. The villagers were not only aroused but indignant, and telegrams sent to the officials brought a special car to the scene in a short time. In it were Mr. Reegue, manager of this division of the road, and Mr. Weston, chief inspector of the canal work. They sent for Mr. Hauger, contractor for the Romeo section, and after appraising the damages secured from him a pledge that he would not only use lighter blasts at this point but would insure the safety of life and property by covering the sides and roofs of the exposed buildings with two-inch planks.

E. ARELTON WOOD,
[No. 3952 Prairie avenue, Lake High School, Prof. Stearns, Principal.]

[Police officers of the Sanitary District at Romeo reported yesterday that the chief damage in the village was done by a heavy blast Thursday. This explosion dropped 100 pounds of stone on the roof of Michael Downey's grocery store. About sixty-five pounds of fragments went through the depot roof. Mr. Reegue, who was in Romeo just after this explosion, ordered the nearest buildings protected by a heavy sheathing of planks. Yesterday another blast blew the windows out of Downey's store.]

BUT THE PLUG IS STILL FROZEN.

Heartrending Toil of City Employes Over a Fire Hydrant.

[This earns second prize, $3.]

A gang of city employés has been working for the last three days at Sixty-seventh and Wright streets thawing out one of the fire plugs. Saturday there were eight men at work, Monday there were ten, and Tuesday six. One or two men could have done the work as well. Every day there was a different gang under a different foreman. They commenced work at 9:30 and quit about 4:30. The work consisted in keeping a bonfire burning over the frozen plug. The workmen meanwhile rest on the neighboring doorsteps and gather kindling wood for the fire. One of the workmen, ordered by the foreman to get kindling wood, went a block away and brought back a barrel-stave. At the present date the fireplug is not thawed out.

EMMET O'NEIL,
[No. 328 Sixty-first street, Englewood High School, Mrs. James, teacher.]

WEST PULLMAN'S NEW INDUSTRY.

Graham Company's Lead Works Are Now Almost Completed.

[This earns third prize, $2.]

West Pullman is about to have a new establishment added to its number. The Graham Lead Works, formerly of Omaha, Neb., started a year and a half ago to erect an extensive plant for the manufacturing of white lead. The works are nearly completed and the machinery is being put in position. It has taken 1,800,000 feet of lumber to put up the buildings. The smokestack—125 feet high, made of boiler iron, and riveted together like a boiler—is just completed and the boilers are being connected with it by an iron flue. A ladder of iron rounds from the top to the bottom of the stack. The buildings contain 300 copper vats. It is expected now to begin work in the coming spring.

FLORENCE M. ADAMS.
[West Pullman, Box 44, West Pullman School, Miss Nina Hardenbrook, teacher.]

IS STILL FIGHTING INJUNCTIONS.

Metropolitan Is Having Much Trouble Over Its Northwestern Branch.

William Johnson, the owner of the property extending from Leavitt street to Milwaukee avenue and from Alice court to North avenue has an injunction against the Metropolitan road restraining it from continuing with the course of construction on the above named property. The "L" road instead of paying the judgment of $62,000 to Johnson offered him a bond, which he refused, and consequently the getting of an injunction followed. The road has stopped the course of construction on the property. Another one of the road's former law opponents was Dr. Thilo, who owns the lots at Nos. 37 and 39 Columbia court, which are just across from Johnson's property. The "L" road, in order to pass, had to take four square feet off of the rear of the lot at No. 39 Columbia court. For the four square feet they offered Dr. Thilo $10, which astounded him so much that he took the matter to the court and received a judgment of $1,225 for the bit of land.

JOSEPH CONWAY,
[No. 85 Ewing place, Northwest Division High School, C. A. Orr, teacher.]

HE SHOULD HAVE WON A BICYCLE.

Raffled Horse Gets Frisky and Climbs Aboard a Cable Car.

John G. Wright was injured seriously by a horse that he was attempting to ride Tuesday evening at 8:30 o'clock. A friend of Wright's had won the saddle horse at a raffle and was trying to trade it for a bicycle. John started to ride it, but the animal suddenly became unmanageable and started north on Oakley avenue. A West Madison street cable train was crossing Oakley avenue at the time and the horse leaped on the front platform of the rear car, throwing its rider. Wright was bruised and cut badly about the head, the right side, and shoulder. The doctor who attended him says the derby hat he wore was the only thing that saved his life. The horse was injured badly. The door and gate of the cable car were smashed. Mr. Wright is 21 years of age and resides with his parents at No. 274 South Oakley avenue.

J. HOWARD MCKESSON,
[No. 914 West Madison street, West Division High School, Mr. Brimblecom, teacher.]

BROKEN LEG NO BAR TO A WEDDING.

Determined Bride Carts Her Lover Away from the Hospital.

A funny episode enlivened the otherwise dreary life of the doctors at the St. Elizabeth's Hospital the other day. A young Pole was just returning from a call on a young woman when, stepping from the car, he slipped and fell, breaking his leg in two places. He was carried to the hospital and the limb was set and put in a long wooden box to keep it in position. The following day his fiancée came to see him. She was a Pole of massive proportions and seemed used to having her own way. She was to have been married to him the day on which the accident occurred and was not willing to forego or postpone the nuptials. So, although the physicians said it would be dangerous, she procured an express wagon and placed in it a feather bed and pillows and insisted on removing him to his home, where, as she said, "mother and the guests and the cake are all ready." The doctors and sisters offered to let the ceremony take place in the hospital chapel, and one of the physicians even offered to act as best man. But no, she was determined on having her own way. So the young fellow was borne out by the laughing men; he was carried down to the wagon and placed on the feather bed, wooden box and all. The prospective bride, clambering upon the seat, drove slowly homeward, where I suppose the knot was tied as hard as the law is able—it certainly was if she had anything to say about it.

GUY EARLE,
[No. 1033 West Adams street, King School, Mrs. Willard, teacher.]

BEGGARS WHO RIDE IN A CARRIAGE.

Mendicants Work Sawyer Avenue in a Highly Systematic Fashion.

Last night at 8 o'clock a little girl called at the door of a house on Sawyer avenue asking for money. She told the usual tale of woe. Help was given her and she went away. Her manner, however, aroused the suspicions of the mistress of the house, and, together with a young man who was calling, she started out to follow the child. As they went out into the street a carriage in the middle of the road attracted their attention. They saw the girl go from house to house on their side of the street, slipping out to the carriage now and then with things which had been given her. They also noticed a boy on the opposite side of the street doing the same thing. After this had gone on some time the people in the carriage evidently suspected that they were being watched and, taking the two beggars in with them, drove off as rapidly as possible.

JAY ODELL,
[Room 3, sixth grade, George Howland School, Mrs. Stephens, teacher.]

DOWN CAME THE RATTLING BONES.

High School Boy Takes Liberties with Dr. Pepoon's Skeleton.

In the laboratory of the Lake View High School a human skeleton belonging to Dr. Pepoon, instructor in biology, has been hanging from a gibbet for the last three days, being used to illustrate the doctor's teachings. During the noon hour yesterday Roy James approached the skeleton and grasped the upper part of the right leg. To his surprise, the skeleton fell to the floor, narrowly missing Arba Irvin in its descent. While the skeleton was not injured much, it will always show signs of the fall. Master James held himself responsible to Dr. Pepoon, who said the demoralized skeleton could be repaired, and in explaining the fall he said the bolt at the top of the skull loosened and had given way.

WILLIAM BETTING,
[No. 341 Montrose boulevard, Lake View High School, Mr. Norton, Principal.]

ARE NOT A BIT SUPERSTITIOUS.

Unlucky Number Thirteen Cuts a Big Figure on Metropolitan "L" Road.

Evidently the Metropolitan Elevated railroad people do not entertain any superstitious scruples concerning the much abused No. 13. For instance the name of the road begins with the thirteenth letter of the alphabet. There are thirteen miles of road constructed. The General Superintendent's name, William E. Baker, contains thirteen letters. Also the Trainmaster's name, Abraham S. Jones, contains thirteen letters. Singularly enough Electrical Engineer H. T. Brinkerhoff's name has the same number. The general offices are in the Monadnock Block, which commences with the thirteenth letter of the alphabet. the company occupies thirteen rooms on the thirteenth floor, and the entrance is No. 1313. It is said the road will begin operations with thirteen trains.

LILA DULOT,
[No. 502 West Van Buren street, John McLaren School, Miss Phelps, teacher.]

BALE OF HAY IS A PRIZE PACKAGE.

Workmen Pick a Fine Silver Watch Out of Prairie Fodder.

The Knickerbocker Ice company having cut more ice than could be stored in its building, and not wishing to see it go to waste, concluded to pack it in the yards and build a temporary shed over it. Yesterday the Building Commissioners interfered and stopped operations, because of the frame structure. The ice company packed the ice in meadow hay and laid planks over it to protect it from the sun. While opening a bale of hay, one of the employés came across a silver watch. This find tickled the men as much as if they were boys, and furnished conversation for the day. The finder may congratulate himself, for it is indeed a good watch.

WILLIAM HOOD,
[No. 6131 Lexington avenue, Woodlawn School, Miss Parker, teacher.]

HERE IS THE DAILY TUNNEL PANIC.

Crippled Grip on the Halsted Street Line Causes a Stampede.

Last evening at 6:15 o'clock as the grip car pulling Halsted street car No. 1842 and a Van Buren street trailer neared the tunnel the passengers noticed the lever emitted a squeaking sound. When the car reached the middle of the tunnel it stopped and all attempts to start it again were in vain. Another grip car was seen coming down the incline on the same track with great speed. Men shrieked and women fainted. When it was about eight feet from the first car the gripman succeeded in stopping it. No one was injured and after a delay of ten minutes the train with its much-frightened passengers proceeded on its way.

CORA ELLIOTT,
[No. 1009 Polk street, West Division High School, Miss Walker, teacher.]

Choose Delegates to Junior Confederation.

A meeting was held in Room 2 of the South Division High School yesterday afternoon to elect delegates to represent this school in the junior federation, which has been described in a previous issue of THE TRIBUNE. The following delegates were elected: Messrs. Lederer, Frank Price, Meyer, Adams, and the Misses Grace Bymes, Yondorf, Gray, McPherson, and Drew.

A. WEIL,
[No. 3340 Wabash avenue, South Division High School, Mr. Slocum, Principal.]

JORDAN'S FATE SOON TO BE KNOWN.

Last Witnesses Are Heard and the Arguments of Attorneys Begin.

Druggist Steinkrous, No. 260 Thirty-seventh street, was the last witness in the Barnes murder trial. He confessed yesterday that he sold Barnes strychnine, which Barnes wanted, he said, to kill rats at the Hiawatha Flats. On cross-examination the witness testified that he had failed to tell Messrs. Knight and Treloar, Jordan's attorneys, anything about the sale of the poison. Neither had he entered the sale in his book, as the law requires.

Assistant State's-Attorney Morrison began the closing addresses to the jury. He defined the crime charged against the accused as a deliberate, cold-blooded murder, and applied the circumstances as brought out in the trial in support of the assertion. Attorney William Snow followed Mr. Morrison on behalf of the defendant Jersey. Attorney Kline, on behalf of Anna Mahoney, followed Attorney Snow, who addressed the jury as Jersey's representative. Mr. Kline argued that his client did not know a crime had been committed before she went to the basement of the Hiawatha Flats. Jordan did not tell her he had killed Barnes. He said he thought he had, and asked her if she would go to the flats to see the body, assuring her that what he had done was in defense of his own life. Therefore the woman could not be held as accessory before the fact. The attorney said there was a conversation between the woman and Jordan before they went to the Hiawatha Flats which counsel was not permitted to show on the trial, which would have proved beyond a doubt that Annie Mahoney knew nothing about the death of Barnes, save what Jordan said, before she went to the flats.

This morning either ex-Assistant State's-Attorney Knight or Paul Treloar will address the jury in behalf of Jordan.

NEW TELEPHONE EXCHANGE COMING

Harrison International to Be In Chicago In Six Months.

C. M. Ferree, who organized the Harrison International Telephone company and is now its Vice-President, came up from Kansas City yesterday to attend an important meeting of the Board of Directors here Saturday morning. "I expect we will have a telephone exchange in Chicago inside of six months," Mr. Ferree said at the Grand Pacific last night. "I know they are taking subscriptions here now; that they have got active men at work, and it is only a question of means. We have contracts now with fifty towns and cities to begin as soon as frost is out of the ground."

Cook's Extra Dry Champagne is the wine for Americans. Its purity and bouquet commends it to them.

What Women Will Wear This Spring

The hats, gowns, wraps, new shades and colors, —all the Easter styles are in the March issue of

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